The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,493—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 58
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,211 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 26th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 1 0 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on MONDAY, the 28th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	360	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	550	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL, on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 400
Do. Trieste and Venice ..... ,, 400

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

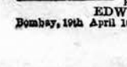
S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 6th June. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For Passage, &c., apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2068	500	C. Fraser	28th April.
(s) INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard.	6th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Terbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	3431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	3053	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	24th April.
TANJORE	3258	480	W. W. Fentiman	3rd May
SIAM	3014	560	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO RANGOON.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Fine Steamer THESSALY will sail as above on the 24th instant. She has good accommodation on Deck for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the end of April.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, Commander W. Holmes.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1879. Agents.

NOTICES.

SALE OF WRECK NEAR GALLE HARBOUR.

THE WRECK of the Steamer AMBOTO, beached at Watering Point, near Galle Harbour, will be SOLD by Lloyd's Agents, as she lies, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 6th May next.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April 1879. Lloyd's Agents.

HOME AND EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE RECTOR of COSTOCK, Nottinghamshire, and his wife will be glad to receive a family of children under 11 years of age, to bring up with their own children.

Reference can be made to the parents of the children lately under their charge.

Further information can be had on application to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
NEW ZEALAND.
SOUTH-WEST EXTREMITY OF MIDDLE ISLAND.
FLASHING WHITE LIGHT ON PUYSEGUR POINT.

THE Marine Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has given notice that, on and after the 1st March 1879, a light would be exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Puysegur Point, south-west extremity of Middle Island.

The light is a flashing white light, showing a flash every ten seconds, elevated 189 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward from a distance of 19 miles.

The tower—built of timber and painted white—is 40 feet high. The illuminating apparatus is of the 1st order.

Position : Latitude 46° 16' S. ; Longitude 166° 38' E. (Admiralty Chart).

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 1212 and 2589.
Sailing Directions, New Zealand Pilot (3rd edition), page 253.
Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
ANDAMAN ISLANDS.
DANGEROUS ROCKS N. N. W. AND S. E. OF THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE BROTHERS ISLANDS.

MR. F. W. ALLEN, Commanding the Indian Government Schooner *Constance*, reports dangerous rocks, sunken and awash, extending in a N. N. W. direction to a distance of 1½ to 2 miles, and in a S. E. direction to about 1½ miles, from the southernmost of the Brothers Islands which lie to the north-east of Little Andaman Island.

Great care is therefore necessary when navigating in this neighbourhood.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 825, 830 and 709.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15d. ; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 516 and 517.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids ; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and	Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... ,,	3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars ..... ,,	2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R., B. B. AND C. I. R., AND THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of VOLUNTEERS is proposed to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 5 p. m., to consider the expediency of FORMING a VOLUNTEER CLUB for all ranks.

All Members of the Bombay, G. I. P. R. and B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Corps in Bombay interested in the question are invited to attend.

H. T. BULKLEY, Captain,
Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. R. Volunteers.
Bombay, 19th April 1879.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR CHILDREN.

SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

LAST NIGHTS ! ! ! LAST NIGHTS ! !

NOVELTIES ! ! ! NOVELTIES ! ! !

THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 9.

THE unbounded applause which has welcomed the novelties introduced urges upon us to repeat the programme this afternoon and to-night.

COME AND SEE
LA PETITE ADELE
AND
MR. JAMES LEE
IN
LA POSE D'ACADEMIE.
COME AND SEE
THE FOXHUNTERS' ENTREE.
COME AND SEE
THE LEAP FOR LIFE.
COME AND SEE
KING CETEWAYO.
COME AND SEE
YOUNG DAN CASTELLO GREGORY.

THESE NOVELTIES FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
DO NOT LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED OF WITNESSING THEM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PAY A VISIT TO THOSE wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the
FAMILY OF GORILLAS.
SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN GORDON, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April 1879. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the PROPERTY of the RANCHI LAC COMPANY, which was advertised to take place at the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, Calcutta, on the 23th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st May 1879, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and the Directors' Report for the two half years ending on the 30th June and the 31st December 1878 respectively.
2. To elect a Director in place of the Director who is retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS of DINKER BALLAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased

BAI ANPOORNABAI, widow of the said deceased...Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court by the Applicant abovenamed for GRANT to her (as the widow and one of the next of kin of the said deceased) of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased.

All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

Dated this 21st day of April 1879.

ARDASIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Applicant's Attorneys.

FELTOE AND SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY.

"Free from acidity and heat."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Condensed nothing but sugar in the grape."—*Professor Redwood, Analyst to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*

"Valuable to persons who have gouty tendencies."—*Dr. Hardwicke, Metropolitan Analyst.*

"It has a great medical reputation."—*London Medical Record.*

"To the meal of a patient suffering from dyspepsia it would be valuable."—*Medical Circular.*

It has been exhibited by special permission (being a rare privilege), in the Museum of the British Medical Association as a dietetic ; is adopted and recommended by many thousand Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable dietetic qualities.

Cash Rs. 27 per dozen Bottles.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BREACH CANDY HOTEL, close to the sea, the coolest and acknowledged best Hotel in Bombay. Good Table and every comfort.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING by a single man. Apply by letter to G., care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating terms.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with an English family at Byculla, near Tram and Railway. Address B.B , care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY, a large and airy BUNGALOW, No. 4, on the Gowalla Tank Road. For rent apply to B. Jewunjee Mehta, No. 33, Meadow Street.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLE, 500 bore, by Holland, to be sold—A BARGAIN. May be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s

LADY'S HORSE, White Arab, handsome, quiet, suitable for Matheran. Owner going Home. Apply Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, CONCERT FLUTE by "Boosey," nearly new, certified by the maker, Rs. 49, with case. "Warne's Pianoforte Warerooms, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE CHEAP, 4-wheeled English DOG-CART, suits one or pair, also 4½ year Arab Riding Horse. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply E. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP and ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVES for Coke or Wood fuel. Apply to the STOREKEEPER, Gas Company's Works, Chinchpoogly.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House. }

TAILORS, HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c.

Every description of Gentlemen's Outfitting of the very best quality supplied at moderate prices.

HOMEWARD BOUND, OR TRAVELLERS proceeding up-country furnished with all requirements at a short notice.

All goods marked one price only in plain Figures, from which READY-MONEY PURCHASERS receive a reduction of

Two Annas in the Rupee.

{ The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & CO., { 3, Rampart Row. }

Bombay.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES

ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under :—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	,, 250
Stodart Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	,, 300
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	,, 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves	,, 450
Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves	,, 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above are guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

"Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.

Price Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed ; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash Rs. 375 ; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTE, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.

Full particulars on application to

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve Links, or Solitaires, **in plain dead Gold**, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*

Price the set, Rs. 52, or Studs Rs. 18 ; Sleeve Links or Solitaires, Rs. 28 ; Collar Button, Rs. 9 ; 18 carat Gold.

Horse Shoe Sets. Rs. 62.

Lapped and Engraved Sets. Rs. 68.

Engraved Sets. from Rs. 40.

Engraved and Enamelled Sets. from Rs. 45.

Onyx or Sardonyx Sets. from Rs. 60.

COMPLETE DRESS SETS.

All Gold, "Knot" Pattern, 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve Links, Rs. 95.

DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.

Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.

Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63. Onyx, Rs. 44 & 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain Engraved or Set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25.
Set with fine 40 to 200.

STUDS.

In great variety—plain Gold, Engraved, or Set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.

17th April 1879. Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JEWELLERY on account and at the risk of BOMANJEE CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA, particulars will be advertised in a day or two.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE AT JUNGEERA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jungeera, by order of the Administrator-General :—

The Steam Launch "Rose," No. 2940, of the burthen of 13 62-100 tons, as she now lies at Jungeera, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Broadfoot.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Joseph Soares Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers :—

200	cases on account of	Khimjiram Sullisram.
300	do.	do. of Purundiram Raghvotram.
100	do.	do. of Amuluck Surajram.
200	do.	do. of Juggonath Sawuldas.
400	do.	do. of Hurbhagat Dowkiram.
200	do.	do. of Rovatappa Selvatappa.
150	do.	do. of Gunnesbram Heeralall.
103	do.	do. of Luckmundas Doorgadass.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF STEAMER PEHLWAN.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

The Paddle steamer Pehlwan, No. 50,378, 51 23-100 tons register and 45 horse power, as she now lies off Carnac Bandar, where she is on view.

On FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 155, Middle Colaba, near Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of J. H. Hausher, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, 23, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable handsome household furniture, best plated glass and crockeryware, a light English-built buggy, a grey Arab horse, harness, etc., the property of Joseph Soares, Esquire, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built male phaeton, by Lewis of Salisbury, just newly done up, with a pair of handsome bay Arab horses and a set of double harness, could be seen at a day's previous notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1879.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff's Street at Middle Colaba, near Bazar, by order of Shn Lowjee Varadmee, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th, and SATURDAY, the 26th inst, at each day at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

Lot No. 1 at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Middle Colaba, known by the name of Pestonjee Edulje Shroff's Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Anna Maria Pereira, on the west by the property lot No. 2, on the north by Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff's Street, on the south by the property of Anna Maria Pereira and the said ground No.—in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and which said house is assessed under No. 268.

Lot No. 2 on the same day at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing, thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the public street called Pestonjee EdulijeeShroff's Street, in the subdistrict of the Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : on east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the house Mareira Joseph, on the north by the Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff's Street, on the south by a passage assessed under No. 2 9 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

Lot No. 3, on SATURDAY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL 1879.

Consols have advanced from 98⅛ to 99⅛, an exceptionally high figure, but taking into account the cheapness of money in London, and the distrust prevailing regarding other securities, it seems by no means unlikely they may go to par. French Rentes have recovered from 114½ to 115, and Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 73½ and 78½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, but Seeds still show an upward tendency, Calcutta Linseed ex-warehouse being quoted 6d. and Bombay 1s. per quarter higher.

Reuter reports the Piece Goods Market in Manchester firm, but private telegrams, we hear, call the tone dull and drooping. In Liverpool Cotton closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales—of which 800 were Surats—against imports of 20,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in American, but to arrive Surats were partially 1-16d. lower. From New York a decline of 5-16 cent. per lb. is reported, ready Mid. Uplands having receded from 11 13-16 to 11½, and July shipment from 12·17 to 11·85 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week	Last week	1878	1877
Two days' Receipts	10,000	8,000	9,000	5,000
Three days' do.	14,000	15,000	15,000	10,000
Total since1st Sept.	4,257,000	...	4,032,000	3,780,000

Exchange.—Bar Silver in London remains at 49½d. per oz., but with firmer accounts from Calcutta, where people generally seem to take a much more hopeful view than here, a decidedly steadier feeling has been apparent and the Banks have been more willing sellers than buyers at an advance of 1-32d. in their own Paper and 1-16d. in Private Bills. The Market closes firm at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 7 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 7¾d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·05¾	,,

In Gold there is nothing doing for export, and the rate is quite nominal at Rs. 19-10 per tola.

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has shown a firmer appearance to-day, although it is difficult to assign a reason for it except the slightly better feeling in Exchange. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼ to Rs. 98.

In **Shares** there has been very little business doing, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, which have undergone a speculative rise owing to the decline in Cotton, there is no alteration in prices. We notice a recovery of Rs. 100 in Bhavnagar Mills, Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Oriental, and Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumsey Spinning.

Cotton has undergone a sharp reaction to-day owing to the heavy decline advised from New York. Numerous re-sales have been pressed on the Market at a decline of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, but with the exception of about 1,000 bales Ginned Broach bought at Rs. 236 to Rs. 237 for May delivery, there has been next to nothing done. Buyers for the moment seem indisposed to do anything pending information of the effect the New York advices have exercised on Liverpool, and should to-day's reports thence prove weak there is every indication that prices here will be materially depressed. At the same time regular sellers seem by no means anxious to do business, and the receipts both here and into the up-country Markets do not favour lower prices. Yesterday's arrivals were 6,772 bales, making a total of only 22,788 bales for the five days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, April		Rs. 237	per candy.
Do. Omra,	,,	226	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	215	,,
G. F. do	,,	210	,,
Good Dhollera	May	220	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	215	,,
G. F. do	,,	212	,,

Seeds are firm but practically unchanged in value.

Freights are weak, and although a moderate business has been done, rates have a downward tendency. For Liverpool by steam we quote 20s. to 21s. 3d. ready, 22s. 6d. forward, by sail 20s. ready, 21s. 3d. up to 15th May. For Trieste and Venice 25s., payable here, is offering without leading to much business.

Piece Goods are quiet, but on the whole fairly steady. Prices are no lower, but the off-take from the Bazaar has declined to about 200 packages per day which is considerably under the average of the past few weeks.

Coals continue very firm, but no fresh sales are reported to arrive, and prices are accordingly nominally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	625
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	102

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800	
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	150	all	18 p.ct	503	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	480	
Berar Company (New).	155	155	all	60 p.s.	405	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	70	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50	
Dharwar Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150	
East India Press Co.	333	1,000	all	100 do	860	
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900	
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	440	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	195	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	300	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	400	all	25 do	500	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500	
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500	

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	785
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	300
Port Canning Landny, Limited	3,000	1,460	all	15 p. s.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	850
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	20 p.s*	nominal
Oberia S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	525
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	295
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	740
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	730
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	500
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	580
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	750
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	920
Madras Spinning	400	1,250	all	Nil	200
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,075
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Muir Mills Co.	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	840
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.	675
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Oriental S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	600
Soondersdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do, 4 Shares	300	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	5

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 215	3·6	5 p. ct	200
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 130	14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	325
Ice	..	100	all	..	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36 p. s.	240
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	43
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher and Co.	300	1,000	all	62½ p.s.	960
Vicaas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	200	all	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA,

WITH VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

The s. s. **Cromdon**, 1,099 tons, Captain A Brackenberry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 15th March, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gaddum & Co.

The s.s. **Propontis**, 1,387 tons, Captain R. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

The **Ship Star of Brunswick**, 1,536 tons, Captain D. Timothy, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The **Clan Lens** s. s. **Clan Gordon**, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Glasgow brought the following cargo :—1,250 iron pipes, 14 cases thread, 19 cases umbrellas, 54 cases tobacco pipes, 200 casks beer, 413 packages piecegoods, 49 packages porter, 2 cases tobacco, 754 bales twist, 45 cases earthenware, 10 kegs salt, 897 bars iron, 5 casks brass nails, 70 cases, brass, 75 cases copper, 8 cases thread, 160 kegs nails, 6 packages wine and spirits, 10 packages papers, 99 cases porter, 55 cases window glass, 228 tons coals, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Clan Gordon (s)	Bigby	Glasgow, March 23.
22	Cromdon (s)	Brackenberry	Cardiff, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Hermoine	Milner	Falmouth.
	Propontis (s)	Thomson	Kurrachee.

The ship Star of Brunswick, Timothy, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Indus, to Southampton, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 21.

From Liverpool.

Clan Ranald s—25 cases portwine, D D Shah.

From London.

Lombardy s—2 cases Prussian blue, Abdoolally Sumsudin.
Wilton s—5 cases glassware, E. P. Mahamed ; 3 cases French polish, Nuzerally Sumsoodin ; 7 packages hardware, J Hill.
Fleur de Lis—50 Qr barrels gunpowder, Abdoolally Esoobhoy, Kashar s—27 packages provisions, C Macdonald and Co.
Manilla s—20 runlets coal and 10 stockholm tar, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s—50 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim Abdool Curim.

From New York.

Frolic,—27,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 21.

For Liverpool.

Evesham Abby,—729 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Jaithane ; 210 bales cotton, Naserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Dunfreshire,—475 cwts bones, Pyarbhoy Damjee ; 500 bags linseed, and 300 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Shakespeare,—4,000 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 175 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 1,000 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.
Eros s—100 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Celia s—55 bales wool, Lalljee Morarjee ; 30 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurry ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co ; 55 bales wool, Luckmidass Khimjee.
Raphael,—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co:

For London.

Contest—24 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee.

For Amsterdam.

Hordon s—260 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

For Havre.

Cumberland—1,020 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co,

For Genoa.

Manilla s—200 cwts old iron, C Grondons.

For Marseilles.

Plainmeller s—2,781 cwts rapeseed and 206 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Wilton s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 1,992½ cwts groundnuts, 4,986 cwts gingellyseed, and 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Assiria s—840 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Manilla s—2,009 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Media s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.
Trinacria s—1,400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 509 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Venice.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Medea s—1,040 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co.

For Constantinople.

Medea s—39 cases tea, Knoop and Co.

For Calcutta.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1155 Eros (s), Speedy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercarne, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1221 Dumfrieshire, Craig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large,—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1513 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—Lang, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2199 Indus (s), Shallard—Mails, 5th May.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

1404 British Queen, Smith—(put in for Repair).
965 Contest, James—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1309 Bangalore (s), Briscoe—Mails, 26th April.

FOR GENOA.

1136 Assiria (s), Bosselli—C Grondona.
2387 Manilla (s), Dudero—C Grondona.
799 Sidonian (s), McFee—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co,
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1037 Natant, Walker—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 26th April.

FOR RANGOON.

4871 Glenlyon, Harding—Wallace & Co.
1243 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1296 Plainmeller (s), Brooks—Sir C Forbes and Co.
1086 Wilton (s), Jarvis—Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

346 Ada, Farquhart.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Esse Bin Califa.
561 Maurice and Lance, Chaplain.—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

698 Shah Jehan, McGregor—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR BREMEN.

425 Verena, Habgood—The Captain.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1350 Medea (s), Crillovich—A Lloyd and Co.
1648 Trinacria (s), White—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR FALSE POINT.

441 Burdegala, Marsausen—The Captain.

FOR AMESTERDAM.

1662 Horden (s), Turner—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR UNITED K. AND CONTINENT.

1186 Compton (s), Hogg—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
901 Timour, Robinson—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1395 Cambrian Monarch, Hughes—M Nusserwanjee.
683 C-lidstream, Walker—sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1834 Cymbeline, Shaw—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1354 Clan Gordon (s), Bigby—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1099 Cromdon (s), Brackenbury—Gaddum and Co.
1181 Elcano, Brown—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1568 Frolic, Rush—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
198 Gurga (s), J. Shaphard.
875 Hindustan, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
986 Irish, Evans—W M Macaulay and Co.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
1189 Lady Lovett (s), Erata, Marwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
289 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
183 Royal Sovereign,—(For sale).
1542 Sardinian, Charon—The Captain.
672 Tofftcombe, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1086 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
983 Garwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1288 Euryalus (s), Bowden, Smith—(Flag Ship.)
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
593 Ready (s), Edwards—(Man of War.)
1723 Tenaserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 22.

Reilly, Lieut, 28th N I, on leave, from Surat.
Chase, Lieut, 28th N I, on leave, from Surat.
Boyd, Surgeon, on leave, from Rajkot.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, on duty, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—April 22.

Crespin, Lieut Col, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Reilly, Lieut, 28th N I, on leave, to Poona.
Boyd, Surgeon, to rejoin, to Rajkot.
Bonnyman, Surgeon Major, from leave, to Satara.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 19.)

Telegraph Department.

Mr T Blissett, Superintendent, is allowed furlough for twenty months.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr H F White, Executive Engineer.

Director of State Railways.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, is posted to the Northern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Hiley, Store-keeper, is transferred from the Northern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, to the Rajputana State Railway.

The following transfers have been made by the Deputy Examiner of Accounts :—Mr G Wood, Accountant, from Central Office of Accounts, to that of the Chief Store-keeper.

Mr D Morris, Assistant Engineer, is posted to Sukkur, on special duty on the Indus Bridge project.

Mr D Morris, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from special duty on the Indus Bridge project to the Kotri Division.

The following transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District :—

Mr Hawes, Executive Engineer, from the Sukkur to the Larkana Division.

Mr Barton, Temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Sukkur to the Larkana Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April. 17.)

Surgeon-Major R Gray is posted to Mooltan as Civil Surgeon.
Surgeon A McGregor, Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed Superintendent of the Jail at that Station.
Mr Smyth is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division.
Colonel C H Hall, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Rawalpindi Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.
Mr Morris, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police in the absence of the Central Police Office.
Mr Close, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.
Mr A Mayne is appointed an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, and is posted to Umballa.
The services of Lieut Gaitskell, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the di-posal of the Civil Department for employment in the Punjab Police.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 19.)

Mr Finn, Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun, furlough to Europe for nine months.
Mr E C Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N-W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for twenty days with effect from the 13th April, 1879.
Mr Lawrence, Magistrate and Collector, Agra, privilege leave for three months.
Dr M Thomson to be Chemical Examiner, N-W Provinces and Oudh.
Mr Fuller, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Director of Agriculture and Commerce.
Mr Benett, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as City Magistrate, Lucknow.
Mr Aikman, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Agra, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Agra.
Mr. Steinbeil, Joint Magistrate, Mirzapur, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur.
Mr. Bullock, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Meerut.
Mr. King, Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....29th, 7h. 7·6 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H.-M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 23	St. George.—English Mail expected.	5 39	6 17	0 34 a ...	6 2 m 6 32 a
Th. 24	.....	5 38	6 18	0 14 m 1 6 a	6 30 m 7 4 a
Fri. 25	St. Mark.	5 38	6 18	0 44 m 1 43 a	7 2 m 7 39 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 37	6 18	1 15 m 2 22 a	7 38 m 8 18 a
Sun. 27	2ndSunday after Easter	5 36	6 19	1 52 m 3 7 a	8 15 m 9 5 a
Mon. 28	.....	5 36	6 19	2 54 m 3 56 a	8 58 m 10 4 a
Tues. 29	.....	5 35	6 19	3 36 m 4 57 a	9 57 m 11 19 a

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES
HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR
MR. BREWER'S LAMP,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."
ONE KEROSINE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY.
No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHRISTIAN—April 18th, at Basim, Berar, of wounds inflicted by a tiger, Ewan R. Christian, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SAUNDERS—March 24th, at Fatehpur, the wife of Mr. F. W. Saunders, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
THOMPSON—April 15th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Arnold H. Thompson, Esq., Jhoomra Tea Estate, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BELCHAM—April 14th, at Naini Tal, of cholera, Frederick Charles Belcham, aged 19 years.
VENTRIS—April 14th, at Bagh, near Jacobabad, of diphtheria, whilst on Transport Duty with the Force under Lieutenant-General Stewart, C. B., Edward P Ventris, Lieutenant, The Buffs, aged 23 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

It is satisfactory to observe that Colonel Pearson and the troops with him have been released from their dangerous position at Ekowe. Probably the repulse which the Zulus experienced on the 2nd of April, or two days previously, had some effect in lessening the resistance to the relieving column ; but from the fact that the forces immediately returned to their original position on the frontier, it is evident that we have not yet got it all our own way in Zululand. Nevertheless the frightful losses which the enemy have suffered must tell, and when the whole of the reinforcements are available, the advance in force, which will then take, must prove irresistible.

We trust that the remarks which have been addressed to us by our correspondent "Citizen," concluded in our yesterday's issue, will receive the careful attention of all in Bombay who may be interested in the cotton spinning industry of this city. "Citizen" has very carefully compiled a most concise summary of the causes which he believes have led to the present unsatisfactory position of most of the cotton mills in Western India. Yesterday while referring to another local industry—that of ice manufacture—we observed that enterprise in Bombay is far too apt to run solely in the one particular groove that may happen to be in favour at any particular time ; that, accordingly, the result not seldom is, that excessive competition sets in, and that loss is experienced where profit should not have been beyond reach. So it has been with cotton spinning. Previous to the American War, the one or two factories which Bombay possessed worked with eminent satisfaction both to the buying public and to the proprietors, whose investments returned them a fair and well-earned remuneration. But in those days, although the mills were then, as now, almost entirely owned by native capitalists, these fully recognised the fact that to manage a factory requires both skill and long experience, and they accordingly left all superintendence entirely in the hands of highly paid and skilled experts that had been brought out from England. When the war broke out, and when cotton ran up in price to a fabulous amount, mill shares of course were at a discount, and from 1861 to 1865 the companies succeeded in making but little profit, for the staple was far too expensive to be manufactured at rates cheap enough to suit the means of India consumers. But subsequently to 1865, when cotton again fell in price, large dividends were realized, and fresh companies were started—not rashly or too numerously, but in strict accordance with the laws of supply and demand. Those companies were at first genuine enterprises, and their capital was fully subscribed for by the public, who believed in success so long as the management appeared to be conducted with the same care and caution that had characterised the working of the old establishments. But in an evil hour a promoter thought of the ingenious plan of having his trouble repaid to him in the shape of a fixed commission on *every pound* of cotton which might pass through the mills he brought into life. The effect was magical—an easy and certain road whereby a large sum might be annually obtained by the least amount of trouble had been found ; the industry appeared to be in high favour with the public who were supposed to be ready to subscribe to the list of cotton spinning concerns which might show one or two well-known, wealthy, and powerful names upon the board of directors ; these names, under the inducement held open to them, were only too readily found ; and, in short, the consequence was, that a score of companies sprung into existence in almost as many months. Cotton spinning then appeared to have become a permanent industry well suited to the conditions of labour, supply of the raw material, and demand for the manufacture that prevailed in this country, and the extension of the industry everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land appeared only to be limited by the amount of capital that might be available. Companies were started whose plant and property cost almost as much again as the money ostensibly subscribed for by the shareholders. For the sole aim and object of the promoters was to get a large factory at work because big outturns of yarn meant big commissions. No sooner, therefore, was a spinning mill set on foot, no sooner was a sufficient number of proprietors got together to enable them to register a new limited liability company, than money was borrowed to extend the works, no matter how usurious the rates of interest and no matter how small the returns to shareholders might be, provided only that commissions were manufactured. Not only so, but operations were commenced even before the capital was taken up at all, and it is actually the case that many of these forced and mushroom enterprises even until this present day have their share-lists only half—and in many cases—less than half filled up. Under such circumstances it cannot be wondered at if upon the first breath of adversity the whole system fell to the ground. We refer our readers to "Citizen's" letter for a description of other abuses which helped to bring about the catastrophe that must at any rate have come about sooner or later even without them, for business so rotten in its foundation and based upon such false principles as those which brought most of the cotton mills of Bombay into life can ever have but one ending. It follows, from what we have said, that the important proportions to which this industry has now attained has not been the result of legitimate extension and the money-holding public in its soundness, but has been brought about entirely by the efforts of avaricious and unscrupulous men to increase their gains by irregular means. The losers are those of course who were rash enough to aid the projectors by lending them money, and we cannot be surprised if these now find that the property which formed their security has deteriorated in value, so that it does not represent even the amounts that have been advanced. The laws that govern trade, and under which prosperity is secured are inexorable, and if they are at any time violated the result is inevitable, and loss and ruin must ensue.

The question remains, what is to become of the vast amount of mill property now held by the capitalists of Bombay in one shape or another—either under mortgage or by shares. In those halcyon days when the concerns were first projected by half a dozen at a time, it was supposed that the position of the industry had been fully ascertained, and that in future it would provide an almost unlimited outlet for the employment of Indian capital. But this, we think, by no means now appears to be the case. The first requirement of cotton spinning is that it shall have cheap fuel available. The immense advantage that the factories of Manchester possess over those of Bombay in this respect will always tell, and will more than outweigh whatever may be favourable to the latter in as regards labour and raw material. Then, again, coal-fields are being opened up in India it self, and in the vicinity of these will necessarily be found the best position for successful cotton spinning and weaving. Already is this fact being demonstrated, and already are the factories that have been established within easy reach of the coal mines of Central India beginning to show by their profitable working, even during times of famine and commercial depression, that their promoters have correctly gauged what the requirements of success are. Then, also, there is always the contingency to be borne in mind that Indian exchange may some day regain its old level, in which event, although the local mills would obtain their cotton at cheaper rates, the produce of Manchester would enter India on still more favourable terms. For, whereas, the increased value of the rupee would have effect in India upon the price of the raw material only ; in the case of English goods the cost of importation would be proportionately reduced on the total value of the manufactured articles including the outlay on labour, capital, and machinery. We mention these adverse conditions against which the Bombay mills have to contend, in order that we may impress upon their proprietors how necessary it is that every measure shall be taken in the future to ensure cheap and economic working. All unnecessary expenses must be rigorously cut down, commissions to "friends of the Board" must be abolished, and efficient management must be introduced, or else the mills can never prosper, and can never yield returns in proportion with the money that has been expended upon them.

It may have been noticed by those who have been paying attention to the subject that our recent remarks regarding the effect of forests upon rainfall have been misunderstood in great part by our correspondents "Forests" and "F.R.G.S." The former was anxious to convince us of what we never for a moment denied—that, as a general rule, forests benefit the climate of a country. Our remarks referred solely to the alleged action of forests upon the supply of rain and the numerous other influences which they are supposed to exert upon the atmosphere, but our correspondents took up our argument in respect to the influence of forests upon soil, advancing statements which we do not wish to dispute, and which are, we think, beside the questions now at issue. We do not think,—notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary,—that there can be any doubt that during the famine a widespread belief prevailed that by creating large tracts of forests in India, or even by planting extensively single trees upon ryots' holdings a succession of regular and ample monsoons would in the future be ensured. The object of our remarks was to enquire into the foundation for such beliefs by an examination of the known facts, and we are sorry we were so far misunderstood that "Forests" even accused us of falling into an error, which we had even thought we had overthrown! It is unnecessary to discuss the theory as to whether the functions now performed by large bodies of water in the tropics could be equally well performed by immense tracts of forest lands we will only say that, if true, it has at least two great merits—those of boldness and originality. The whole question, however, is one of pressing importance to India, and we are sure the public welcome all communications upon the subject from those who have studied the matter and who are able to throw some light upon it.

AFGHAN SKETCHES.

II.—CAMELS.

The camel is emphatically what Wordsworth calls "a traveller between life and death ;" his time on earth is but one long journey ; starting in the early dawn of his existence, he plods patiently on till the sudden eastern nightfall takes him unawares, and he is wrapt in the valley of darkness. It is remarkable that while towards hares, rabbits and patridges men are unsparing of pellets, against camels they discharge only blank imprecation, deeming them unworthy of heavier metal ; there is something so unsportsmanlike in this supercilious

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question respecting a statement published that an advance on Kabul by our troops had been ordered, said that the Government had neither sanctioned nor ordered an advance.

Consols to-day closed at 99½, being an advance of ⅛.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Advices from Cape Town, dated the 8th April, state that Lord Chelmsford reached Gingholova on 6th April. One thousand two hundred Zulus were killed in an engagement fought on the 2nd April.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT GINGHOLOVA.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Advices from Cape Town up to the 8th of April state that Lord Chelmsford's camp at Gingholova was attacked by a force of 11,000 Zulus at daybreak on the 2nd of April. The enemy fought desperately and attacked the camp repeatedly and with great fierceness. They were, however, repulsed with a loss of 1,200 killed, whilst the loss on the side of the British was but trifling.

COLONEL PEARSON RELIEVED.

On the night of the 4th of April General Lord Chelmsford, with the 91st, 60th, and 57th Regiments of Foot, in addition to a detachment of Marines, succeeded in relieving Colonel Pearson at Ekowe. Ekowe was afterwards evacuated by our troops, the garrison returning to the Tugela river.

THE ATTACK ON COL. WOOD'S CAMP.

The total loss suffered by the British during the engagements fought at Col. Wood's camp on the 28th and 29th of March was 220 killed including Lieutenant Nicholson, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Bright, 90th Foot; Lieutenant Johnson, 99th Foot; and Captain Barton and Colonel Weatherley. The total loss of the Zulus in the same engagements was 2,500.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE BOERS.

It is reported that the Boers threaten to invest Pretoria and detain the Governor and High Commissioner (Sir Bartle Frere) unless their demands are granted.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons has assented to the introduction of a Ministerial Bill, allowing Banks of unlimited liability to register with reserved liability.

THE FIGHTING AT GINGHOLOVA. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 5 P.M.

The official despatch respecting the fighting at Gingholova on 2nd April confirms that already received by Reuter. After 1½ hours fighting the enemy retired precipitately and were pursued by our men for some miles. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,000 killed.

After the relief of Colonel Pearson at Ekowe General Lord Chelmsford returned to Gingholova. The camp at Ekowe is abandoned and a new entrenched one is being formed on the coast road.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The Hall Line Steamer Wistow Hall left for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4 per cent. do.	78½
Bar Silver	49½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 9-32d.	"
Credits, 8 " "	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7⅞d.	"
France	2·05½	"

THE question raised some time ago, whether the citizens of Bombay can fairly and equitably claim the use of the Town Hall for a public purpose, crops up again for discussion. A few days ago the committee appointed to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to protest against the abolition of the import duties on Manchester goods applied to Government for permission to hold the meeting in the Town Hall; and we learn that Government have been pleased to refuse the permission asked for.

WE understand that the new Ice Factory which has been projected under the auspices of Mr. Cutler, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., is rapidly approaching completion. The latest and most perfect machinery has been adopted, and when in working order it will be possible to produce daily the very satisfactory quantity of twelve tons of solid block ice—that, too, at so small a cost that the commodity will be within the reach of the even the poorest classes of the community. It will be recollected that Mr. Cutler was the first to take up this industry in Bombay and that he decided to import the necessary and expensive machinery on the occasion of the last ice famine. The completion of the works has been unavoidably delayed from various causes connected with the importation of the machinery, but we are glad to learn that these have now been removed and that the Factory in a short time will be in working order. Ice famines may now be considered as a thing of the past, and the thanks of the community are due to the gentlemen who first set on foot the movement that has rendered Bombay independent of late ships or bad arrangements generally for the supply of that necessity of life.

A TELEGRAM has been sent to D. K. Mason, Esq., Consul General for Siam in London, informing him that H. M. the King of Siam proposes to send an Embassy to London next month to invest H. M. the Queen of England with the highest Order of the White Elephant.

THE *Pioneer*—Evidently we are on the eve of great and important events. This week is the last which will be spent in waiting for the possible surrender of the Afghan Government. If it passes over without witnessing the submission of Yakub Khan, the soldiers of the 1st Division will ere long be at Kabul. Nor is it likely that any resistance, likely much to impede General Browne's advance, will be offered by the Afghan forces. The submission of Yakub Khan to the British terms, whatever they may be, will then be inevitable, and the only task remaining for the military authorities will be that of drawing back their forces within the limits permanently assigned to the new frontier. That task ought to be simplified by the peace which the mails in 16 days between London and Bombay, one day extra being allowed during the monsoon. [A strong argument for the first was brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that the average weekly service between Southampton and Bombay represented a weight of only 4,000lbs. to, and 400lbs. from, India. The estimated expense of carrying this weight *via* Brindisi was £300 annually, whereas the subsidy paid to the P. and O. Company was £105,000. In the new contract this service is abandoned. The arguments for a special service to Bombay are the increase of speed by the avoidance of delays, through dependence on coaling steamers, and the decrease in expenses. With regard to the latter point, it was shown on apparently reliable data as to cost of steaming, that £125,000 should cover the cost of a special service between Bombay and Brindisi even at the increased speed of 16 days for delivery; it was also shown, on data allowed however, to be insufficient, that the revenue of the Indian postal service is £250,000, so that with a special service it is estimated that the Brindisi postage might be reduced to 4 annas. The rate of speed necessary for delivering the mails in 16 days, that is, 13½ days between Bombay and Brindisi, allowing 2½ days for the railway journey, was calculated at 12½ knots between Bombay and Suez, and 13 between Alexandria and Brindisi. Instances were given of rates of speed achieved by several of the other Bombay lines, and also of the Atlantic lines to show that this speed was not extraordinary. The Atlantic White Star Line showed an average of a little over 13 knots over 293 voyages; but the instances of so high a rate on Indian lines were somewhat exceptional. The rate of speed specified in the new contract which begins to run next February, and lasts eight years, is 11 knots. The distance between Bombay and Brindisi is 3,802 knots, so that the contract time should be 345 hours, or 15 days 4 hours, allowing 24 hours for detention at Aden, longitude, and detention at Alexandria, which would make the time of delivery between Bombay and London, 8 hours short of 18 days, or not any better than the present rate for a fast passage. Considering all the circumstances, however, the people of Bombay may be well content with this as the obligatory time for delivery, and with the concession as to the Southampton service which has been gained in the new contract.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—The charming simplicity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in replying to unwelcome questions quite disarms criticisms. Though the wires have been daily, hourly at work between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for the last fortnight; though every contingency has been as far as possible forecast and discussed; though the number of troops, their leaders, the number of miles they can make in a day, the nature of the ground to be traversed, the opposition real or nominal to be probably encountered; though, we say, all these subjects have been a matter of hourly communication between the Government of India and the Cabinet of London—still the Chancellor of the Exchequer can blandly inform an impertinent questioner in the House that "Government had no information of the farther advance of our troops in Afghanistan, and that the Home Government had not ordered it." "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is blessed either with the shortest memory or the smallest conscience in the United Kingdom.

THE *Statesman*.—We cannot but think that an error was made by the Home Government in not despatching a large force to Natal from this country, upon the news received of the calamity at Isandula. It would, we believe, have been quite safe to have sent 12,000 or 15,000 men from the Bombay and Madras forces, with a contingent from the Nizam's troops, to augment Lord Chelmsford's army. Reuter's announcement that the force which left Natal on the 28th ultimo, for the relief of Colonel Pearson, numbers but 6,000 troops, and that it had to force its way through an army of 35,000 Zulus, is most disquieting. With an enemy so determined, of such instinctive courage and powerful physique, the odds of 6 to 1 are enormous; and we are haunted with the idea that nothing but sheer inability to reduce this disparity in numbers, could justify our exposing even British soldiers to such odds as these. We are not satisfied of the necessity of such an exposure. The force might have been 16,000 instead of 6,000, had the Government but despatched 12,000 men from India, the moment it received news of the disaster at Isandula. The possibility of such a small relieving force being overwhelmed, is too sickening to contemplate, for it such a disaster were to occur, we know not where to look for its retrieval.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know how "Show" in your issue of the 15th instant comes to the conclusion that only a few Government servants have joined the Volunteer Corps in Bombay, but I can say from personal knowledge that, while giving the palm to the mercantile element in point of numbers, the Government element which is usually on the move by transfers, &c., is very largely represented in the corps; but, to compel them to join the movement under "threats" of deductions, &c., will not, I am afraid, "soon bring them to a right idea" as "Show" imagines. It was lately shown in your columns that one volunteer is equal to 10 pressed men, so that it will not be safe even to try the experiment by pressure. Therefore, it must be admitted, many difficulties in the shape of getting leave, &c. from heads of departments, but no such difficulties came in my way, and this enabled me to become an efficient this year as well as last year. Again, heads of departments further the movement by joining, and if they cannot do this they indirectly help those under them to join by allowing unexpected indulgences as the following will show. During the recent annual firing at Coorla the train that was to have reached Bombay by ½ past 9, did not, through an accident on the line, reach till past 12, the volunteer had no other alternative but to drive straight to office, not only in his uniform but without any breakfast, and explained the cause of delay, whereupon he was very kindly asked to take an hour's leave to have his breakfast. So "Show" will see that Government servants are also doing something towards the Volunteer movement in Bombay, which is becoming under the paternal care of H. E. the Governor, more and more robust. UNITY.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I presume "Jupiter Pluvius" wants me to reply to his three questions. I beg to decline, because they have nothing whatever to do with the point I raised, even as you well know, viz., whether the Continental nations had or had not arrived at any decisive point as to the effect of "forests on rainfall?" I think I have shown that they have done so, and that those laws given by me are of a general application to all countries.

How far they apply to India in exact figures it will be, as I said in my last, impossible to say until forest conservancy has lased a great many years. But in the meanwhile I submit that the laws of the Continental forest authorities should be taken, in so far as they apply to general facts with general application.

I regret that I have not answered "Jupiter Pluvius'" questions as I did the irrelevant queries of "F. R. G. S.," but that was only for once in a way. If cannot be expected to teach forestry to the whole world.

April 19. FORESTS.

ICE DEPOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest through your columns to Messrs. Forbes and Co., the managers of the Ice Manufacturing Company, now in operation, the advisability of establishing a depôt for its sale at Colaba. It would, as will be readily understood, be much appreciated by the residents in that locality, not troubled with a superfluity of servants, and the pecuniary results from the venture would, I am confident, be equally gratifying to the vendors. The site at 12½ knots for the proposed depôt would, I think, be the entrance to Grant's Buildings, in which reside some fifty families, and the sale of ice to them with the above facility established for obtaining it, would of course be considerable. The depôt would besides, if established here, be within convenient distance of a number of families residing in and about Small Colaba, who would doubtless, under the changed conditions for obtaining it, "go in heavily" for this the cheapest of Indian luxuries—ice.

Supported but by the European residents of the two localities named, the depôt would, I believe, prove remunerative, but with the native customers added (and these will be many), the pecuniary results to the vendors as already shown will be most satisfactory. JACK FALSTAFF.

DESPATCH FROM LORD CRANBROOK, THE POLICE FORCE OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, London, the 9th January 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The question of the constitution of the Police Force in India having been brought under my notice in Council, I have to request that Your Excellency in Council will order the preparation of, and submit to me, statements showing for each Province the number of officers in each rank and grade of the controlling staff of Police,—Inspectors General, Deputy Inspectors General, superintendents, and Assistants, as well as the average pay of each class in the year after the re-organisation of the Police, compared with the same details for last year, and distinguishing the numbers of Military officers, Covenanted Civilians, and Uncovenanted in each rank.

2. It may also be stated how many Uncovenanted Civilians and how many Military officers have been appointed as Assistant or Probationary Assistant Superintendents in the last two years—1877 and 1878.

3. I likewise desire to be furnished with a return of the allowances of Military officers in Police employ, which shall also show what their Military allowances, under ordinary promotion, would have been during such employment in the Police Force.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Hundert und Eins	Parlow.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Quadrille	Seekadet	Strauss.
Valse	Officers	Coote.
Selection	Il Crociato	Meyerbeer.
Galop (vocal)	Queen Victoria	Hecker.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left the Byculla station by special train at 3-30 p. m. on Monday last, arriving at 4 p.m. at the Bhandup station, where he was met by the Collector of Thana, Mr. Walton, C.E., the Police Commissioner of Thana, Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, full-power magistrate, and Mr. B. C. Bhandupwalla and friends. On His Excellency getting out of his carriage, he was pleased to receive a bouquet of flowers from Miss B. C. Bhandupwalla, and stopped for a short time to inspect the Bhandup distillery. His Excellency then rode straight to Tulsi, accompanied by members of his staff, Mr. Walton, the Collector of Thana, and others.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court, to-day at 10 a. m.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 17th April was Rs. 83,02,329-9-0.

A VAGRANT.—George David was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CHIEF CLERK PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—Government have appointed Mr. H. W. Barker to be Chief Clerk of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, and Secretary to the Committee of the Government Workhouse, on the retirement of Mr. E. Hingley, the present incumbent, who vacates his appointment in June next.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Yesterday, a Hindu, named Taja Nundram and Gunga, woman, were both convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of giving false information to a police constable to use his lawful power to the injury of Oomadut Gujadur, another police constable, who was falsely charged by the two prisoners with kidnapping a little girl. The prisoners were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—A Goanese, named Jaki DeSouza, and a Marwarree, named Huronath Dallichund, were both convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the former of stealing a pair of gold earrings belonging to Assasso Fernandes, and the second prisoner with receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 40, or in default to six weeks' similar imprisonment.

MR. RAINBOW'S CASE.—We hasten to correct a most material discrepancy which was allowed to appear in our local columns of yesterday, owing to the stupidity of one of our informants. It now appears that a Mr. Rainbow, asking that gentleman to return the Rs. 20 which he gave him for the appointment of a fireman, and this, Mr. Rainbow alleges, is false. Mr. Rainbow is, therefore, prosecuting Piedad Sylvere for defamation under section 500 of the I. P. Code.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tookia wallad Rannoo was yesterday sentenced by Dr. A. G. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, to be rigorously imprisoned for 15 days, under section 5 of Act 18 of 1854, and one month and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment under section 4 of the same Act, for having travelled on the railway without having previously paid his fare.—*Id.*

NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

EXAMINATION OF MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL sat at the High Court yesterday to take Mr. Kessowjee Naik's evidence regarding the insolvency of his son's firm.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Official Assignee; Mr. Farran for Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the insolvents; Mr. Latham for the creditors and the official liquidators of the New Fleming S. and W. Mill and the three other mills managed by the insolvent firm; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac on behalf of the witness.

In my journal for 1878 there is an item of Rs. 63,969-1-10 debited to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. under date 21st November 1877. It was not posted till August 1878; he could not explain why. The entry in the journal immediately preceding that of Rs. 63,969-1-10 was dated August 1878. The reason why the Rs. 63,969 was due from Premchund Roychund in November 1877, and that date was inserted in order to show from what time the interest was to run. It was not the case that Premchund Roychund owed me that sum and that I transferred the debt to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The company caused 50 shares to be credited to Premchund. The sum is debited in redemption of my debt of 21 lakhs at the end of 1877. I did not pay the amount in cash, but by transfer. This amount was falsely debited to Premchund. The effect was that the firm were to look to Premchund for payment instead of to me. There was no argument for the transfer. I have no personal knowledge of what I see in the books. I only know in whose handwriting the entry is. It is in the same handwriting as the entries preceding and following. In my letter of account with Premchund Roychund I debited Premchund with Rs. 63,969 due to him. Rs. 60 shares were sold on my account by Nursey Kessowjee & Co. They sometimes sold shares on my account without consulting me. Speaking from the books, it is clear that the sale was effected by some one on my account; but I have not received the money. It appears from the books that Premchund owed the money for these fifty shares to me, and in 1878 the debt was transferred from me to Nursey Kessowjee & Co. Beyond what the books show, I have no knowledge of that transfer. I never saw Nursey Kessowjee & Co. may have made that transfer without consulting me. I first became aware of the transfer when my yearly balance sheet came into my hands at last Diwalli. I had a balance sheet made out every year by Nursey Kessowjee & Co. or their mehtas, who kept my accounts. I had no mehta of my own. On becoming aware of the transfer, I spoke about it to one of the members of the firm, I think it was Nursey, and told him the sum which was debited to Premchund had not been received by me. He said "very good, I'll get it transferred to you;" and the entries were made afterwards. That was all that passed between Nursey and myself by way of reference to the transfer. The impression was that for everything Nursey Kessowjee & Co. did on my account, they were responsible. They had not full authority subject to that responsibility, to act for me. If I had seen fit I could have repudiated this transfer when I became aware of it. I do not know if Premchund was ever consulted about this transfer. I have seen Premchund and have spoken to him often since last Diwalli. I have never spoken to him about this transfer. He has not mentioned the matter in my books. There has never been any adjustment of accounts between Premchund and myself. For all I know, Premchund may know nothing about this transaction. He never paid me any interest. Until I rendered the transfer, last Diwalli, the entries were not made in my books. It was before the Diwalli that I told Nursey I had not received the purchase money for these shares, and instructed him to make the transfer. I believe it was three months before the Diwalli, in the monsoon. As I could not receive the money the transfer was made. I do not know whether Premchund was able to pay the money. I cannot swear that the transfer was made before the end of October 1878. The fifty shares sold to Premchund were in my balance. They stood through 1878, the 50 shares were not worth Rs. 63,000, but when the shares were sold they were worth that sum. The shares were retained as security for the amount, so when Nursey Kessowjee and Co. took over the debt, they accepted insufficient security. Because they had originally sold the shares for me, therefore they accepted the transfer,—because they were responsible for any loss which might arise from any sale of shares they entered upon on my account. They were responsible for the sales they effected on credit. There was no limit to the time within which I might say, "This is a bad debt arising out of a transaction conducted by you; take it over." This arrangement was made between myself and Nursey about six years ago, I believe. It was not in writing; that was not necessary. I swear that the understanding was not come to between Nursey and myself after last Diwalli. The firm were to receive no commission for the work they did for me; I did many things for the firm. The sale was made to Premchund in 1876; I did not ask to have the transfer made sooner than 1878, because the firm had large dealings with Premchund, and I myself was not in a hurry.

The witness was further examined at great length as to several similar transfers of bad debts to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., including Rs. 5,621-10 annas due to him from Gangumao Janardao, Rs. 25,396 due from Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Rs. 8,137 due from Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, &c., all for the purchase of shares; and also as to a transaction of July 1878, by which he sold 40 shares to Alexandra S. and W. Co. to Nursey Kessowjee, at Rs. 1,025 a share. With regard to this last transaction, he said that price was about Rs. 5 a share less than the market rate at the time. He could have sold that number of shares in the market in July 1878 without depressing the price. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors, his son Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were Bankers of the Alexandra Mill at that time. There were plenty of buyers for Alexandra shares. He had no knowledge, when the transaction took place, of the intrinsic value of the shares, based on the financial position and prospects of the Company. The other partners of the firm knew of the transaction as well as Nursey Kessowjee. His account with Nursey Kessowjee for 1878 showed a balance in his (the witness's) favour of Rs. 6,83,202. The price of the 401 shares was not entered in this account, because it was only a nominal account. He had no strict private account with Nursey Kessowjee. He sold the 401 shares to Nursey personally. Whether Nursey purchased them on behalf of the firm, he could not say. On the 11th September 1878, he sold 331 shares of the Nursey S. and W. Company to Nursey Kessowjee for Rs. 1,15,850. For whom Nursey purchased those shares he did not know. He sold such large numbers of shares as a matter of business. He had been in the habit of buying and selling large numbers of shares. He (the witness) made no purchase of Nursey shares after that sale; he now held 35 shares of that company. He purchased no more Alexandra shares after the sale of the 401 shares. He would swear that the entries of the sales of the shares to Nursey Kessowjee were not made after last Diwalli; they were made at or about the time when the transactions took place. The transactions did not take place after the last Diwalli. The reason why he managed, in the course of business, at that particular time to get rid of nearly all his shares in these Companies was that about that time Nursey began dealing largely in those shares and he did not think it well that both he and his son should be concerned to so large an extent in the same direction. If Nursey had not purchased the shares, he should have sold them in the open market. He had told the brokers that he wanted to sell his shares and they had offered him higher prices, but Nursey said to him, "If you want to sell those shares, sell them to me," and he gave his son the benefit of the lower rate. Lalakchund Manokchund made him an offer for all the shares at Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a share higher than the rate at which he sold to Nursey. He did not remember the name of any other broker who made him an offer.

The examination will be resumed to-day.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CLAN GORDON

THE S. S. Clan Gordon arrived here yesterday afternoon from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mrs Capt Emily Clay McLean	Miss Strahan
Mr George F McLeod Catanis	Mr Crighton
Mr. Wm. Rodger	Mr and Mr Trousdell and two children.
Mrs Howley	

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present: Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Nansbhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Bansjee. In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Blaney, the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy was called to the chair, which was taken by Dr. Blaney on his arrival about ten minutes later. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Barrow, the secretary, were also present.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

A memorandum was read from the Commissioner asking sanction to the rendering of halalcore service to the Byculla Hotel at Rs. 13 per mensem.

Mr. Nowrojee thought that the charge was too low; but on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, the Commissioner's recommendation was sanctioned.

THE TULSI WORKS.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 199 from Tulsi Water Works Loan for drawing materials, iron castings, and pay sheets of labourers employed for repairing inspectors' quarters at Tulsi and building a shed for the Municipal Boat.

PRICE FOR GROUND TAKEN UP.

A memorandum was read from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Assistant Engineer with reference to the letter to the Council dated 25th November last from Hadji Howrath Adum, asking that the rate for the ground taken up from him at Syed Abdool Rahimoon Street may be increased from Rs. 30 per yard as it actually cost him Rs. 77-8-9 per yard. The Assistant Engineer stated that Hadji Howrath had been written to and asked to produce the deeds referred to in his above letter to the Council. He has failed to produce such papers, and in their absence the rate sanctioned by the Council must be considered a fair one.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee that Hajee Howrath having failed to produce the papers referred to, the Council saw no reason to alter their former decision.

A WATER MAIN TO THE RACE COURSE.

Sanction was asked to a grant from the surplus cash balance of Rs. 2,500 for the laying of a water main three inches in diameter to the Race Course circle at Byculla. The Deputy Executive Engineer stated that the receipts from the connections with this main will amount to Rs. 540 per annum.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

ENFORCING A SET-BACK.

A letter was read from Shawoodin bin Shaikoo Mia Kocatay, manager of mosque in Tembker Street, asking that the set-back of house No. 14, Obelisk Road, may not be enforced.

It was resolved that the original set-back be adhered to. It was also resolved that the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, namely that the case be taken before a magistrate with a view to Shawoodin bin Shaikoo Mia Kocatay's being fined under the terms of section 167 of the Act, be sanctioned.

A MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION.

An application was read from Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Bottlewala, asking the Council to give orders for the filling in of a piece of ground lying between DeLisle Road and his property, also that a gas lamp which has recently been shifted in the DeLisle Road may be replaced near his property. Further requesting that if the filling in cannot be done at the cost of the Municipality, that he may be allowed to do the necessary work.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for information and disposal.

CHEAP WATER FOR THE ICE FACTORIES REFUSED.

The next subject was an application from Mr. Bodger, attorney for Mr. Cutler, requesting that water for ice-making at the Mody Bay Ice Factory be given at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons. A similar application was read from Messrs. Forbes and Co., agents to the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company.

The Commissioner recommended that the companies be supplied water at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The Council resolved that the full rates be charged to the ice companies.

WATER FOR A STEAM LAUNDRY.

An application was read from Mr. Lovetts, proprietor of the steam laundry, requesting that he might be supplied water at the same rate at which it was supplied till the end of last year, namely at six annas per 1,000 gallons.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee, seconded by Mr. Raghunath, that the Council see no reason to reduce the rate of water charged to Mr. Lovetts for his steam laundry, and that the full rate be charged from the 1st January last.

THE DHAMARI DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 21.

"LABORIOUS" and "protracted" are the epithets which a friend of mine has applied to characterize the fourth Criminal Sessions of the present year, and which I myself last terminated. There can be no doubt that both the epithets are correctly used; or that a third might be added to explain that crime all over the Deccan has recently considerably increased. The recent dacoities in the Deccan are of a very serious character, both as respective punishments awarded by both the Sessions Judges—Messrs. Philpotts and Newnham—have been such as to show that no leniency will be granted. The Dhamaree dacoity is one of the most complicated dacoities tried under the presidency of Mr. Justice Newnham, is unparalleled in the annals of this kind of crime. The following are the prisoners in this case:—1, Jankee walad Moijee; 2, Bhawsee walad Kondoo; 3, Kondoo walad Waghu; 4, Raza bin Narojee; 5, Rama walad Bala; 6, Gungaram walad Parwati; 7, Rama walad Shidu; 8, Dharku walad Balla; 9, Babajee bin Janrow; 10, Lakshaman walad Gaba; 11, Dada walad Lakshmun; 12, Bhatu walad Bhagia; 13, Bagu walad Rakhma; 14, Gulabsha Krishna; 15, Janrow bin Bajeje; 16, Obini Kour Dewjee; 17, Khondajee bin Abajee; 18, Rama walad Gaba; and 19, Gaba walad Sobhana. The whole of these prisoners, with the exception of No. 16, who is a Brahmin and a student, are from the Poona, are Ramoshis by caste, and cultivators by profession. Prisoners Nos. 1, 14, 15 and 16 were charged under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code (Act 27 of 1870, section 5), with exciting feelings of disaffection of the government established by the British Crown, committed in the Poona district on and before the month of February 1879. Prisoners Nos. 1 to 13 with having committed dacoity at Dhamari in the Sirur taluka, under section 395 of the I. P. C. Prisoners Nos. 1 to 16 under section 143, I. P. C., with being members of an unlawful assembly, committed at Loni Khand in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district. They were also charged under section 176, I. P. C., with, when being legally bound to give information of the commission of the offence to government, the police, on the subject of a dacoity, intentionally omitting to give such notice in the manner and at the time required by law committed at Loni Khand in the Haveli taluka of Poona. Prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 10, 17, 18, and 19 were also charged under section 412, I. P. C., with dishonestly receiving stolen property in the possession whereof they knew to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity committed at Dhamari in the Sirur taluka, and prisoner No. 14 was also charged under section 5 of Act 31 of 1860 with keeping firearms, swords, spears, and gunpowder without a license at Poona. The investigation of this case by Mr. W. H. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, occupied several days, when 62 witnesses were examined for the prosecution and property before the court consisted of guns, pieces of iron armour, swords, pata hilts, balls of lead, a bundle of gunpowder, ornaments of gold and silver, and numerous other articles. Before giving your readers the particulars of this case, I consider it necessary to give you the evidence of Mahadeo Govind, a Brahmin karkun residing in the city, which runs as follows: "I know Vasudew Balvant Pisadke. He was in the Military Finance Office on Rs. 50 or 60. I knew him for 4 years, but I have not seen him for some ten weeks. Parushram Patankur and Hari Gapchup used to visit his house often, and Patanker used to fence. So did Hari. Prisoner No. 14 also used to come there, and so do I. One Dumpson Sati of the Collector's kacheri came once. He was a friend of mine. One Gopal Kaive came twice. Pantankur and Gapchup went once or twice to practice shooting with ball near Parvati tank. There was one gun, and Vasudew used to say he had a pass for it. I have seen one or three Ramoshis come to his house occasionally, among them, prisoners Nos. 1 and 16, about dusk. Vasudew once told me he meant to stir up a rebellion, he said this of his own accord, and did not enjoin secrecy on me. No one else was present. I once went with him to Vadhiva, about 12 miles off, to look for a strayed mare. Five or six Ramoshis came to us while we were resting at noon, among them prisoners Nos. 1 and 16. Vasudew urged them to collect people to rebel; they agreed. I asked him how about the stray mare? He said, "Did you not hear me making enquiries?" In reply to a question by prisoner No. 1 this witness added, "I thought the whole thing was nonsense, and so did not tell the Government." The evidence of this witness was corroborated by several witnesses in material points. The number of these dacoits on the night of the robbery at Dhamari was between 50 and 60, all armed with guns, swords, slings, axes, which were alleged to have been supplied by some Brahmins of the city of Poona. They broke open and plundered four houses, after which they left and crossed the river to Khendar. After this they went up a hill, and then down a valley, where the booty was collected, were carefully packed and sent on to Loni Khend. The residents of this villege, of course, all fled, and whilst there was great destruction of property, no one was very seriously hurt. The evidence for the prosecution was strong and clear, and although some of the prisoners were represented by pleaders, nothing oozed out so as to rebut that evidence. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Newnham who took a great deal of pains and trouble about this case very clearly explained the case to the jury bringing the law to bear upon the different points adduced in evidence. The jury which in the mofussil is composed of five members only took four hours to consider their verdict; when they pronounced sixteen of the prisoners guilty and acquitted three. Mr. Justice Newnham sentenced prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 18 to transportation for seven years; No. 10 to one year's rigorous imprisonment; Nos. 11 and 17 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 15 six months' simple imprisonment, and in addition he has been mulcted in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with the express order that the amount should be realized by the sale of his property; and the young student (No. 14) Ganesh Krishna to one month's imprisonment.

I regret to add that other cases of dacoity have occurred of a more serious character, and that some of the principal and daring dacoits are still at large, notwithstanding the strategarms of Major Daniell, our indefatigable Superintendent of Police, to entrap them.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·869
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·0
General Direction of Wind...	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	230.

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

USING AS GENUINE FORGED HUNDIS.

Khetsey Huridas and Allarakhia Peerbhoy were placed at the bar on charges of making a false claim and of using as genuine ten forged hundis for about Rs. 51,000, knowing them to be forged; and the second prisoner was also charged with abetment of the offence. He is the man who was said to have passed off in London some years ago as "His Excellency Allarakhia Peerbhoy," and who was one of the promoters of the London and Bombay Bank. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Turner, for the first and second prisoners respectively.

Before the jury were empannelled Mr. Gill applied for a postponement of the case until the return of a commission to be issued to Amraoti and Nagpur for the examination of witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity resisted the application, saying it was made by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and abandoned some days ago; and that the court then directed that the case should be tried the last.

His Lordship said the application seemed to him to be a repetition of one which was abandoned a week ago.

Mr. Gill went into the circumstances, saying it was his duty to bring them to the court's notice. There might be a miscarriage of justice if the witnesses were not all examined. He threw himself entirely on his Lordship's sense of justice, and mercy, and feeling.

His Lordship remarked that the application, which ought to have been made some days ago, was now made at the last moment when the jury were about to be sworn in.

Mr. Gill said there could be no prejudice to the prosecution or to justice by a postponement. Both prisoners were in jail, and the second was a convict, having been convicted of misappropriating a hundi for Rs. 1,200 from the present prosecutor.

After some further discussion, his Lordship observed that he should certainly have granted the application if it was made at the commencement of the Sessions. There seemed to have been some mistake on the part of the prisoners in their application for witnesses summonses to the Clerk of the Crown. His Lordship thought a prisoner should be given every opportunity of proving his innocence; that a commission should go; and that the case should be traversed to the next Sessions.

Mr. Gill said the witnesses had left the places in which they were, and asked for a commission to Chunar and Orissa.

A direction was given accordingly.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson applied that his client be admitted to bail until the next Sessions.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the fact that prisoner and his partner had concealed themselves for three weeks, and that the partner was still absconding, was a sufficient reason for refusing the application.

The application for bail was refused; and the court ad

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MRS. TENNANT.	VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON DRURY
VERY REV. J. GOLDIE.	REV. H. FIOOT JAMES.
REV. C. H. DEANE.	REV. HENRY POPE.
DR. HARRIS.	DR. FOX.
DR. ANDREWS.	DR. BROCKMAN.
DR. NANNEY.	DR. KERR.
DR. BATTON.	H. J. TARRANT, ESQ.

INTRODUCTION REQUIRED.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers.....Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. ,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.....Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats..... ,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats..... ,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers.....Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.
Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for.....Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. FUEL.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.
MESSRS. W. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler-Makers, Manchester, having obtained the FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition for the GALLOWAY COMPOUND ENGINE and BOILER against a strong competition of Engineers from all parts of the world. The Judges gave the award on three special points, viz., economy in fuel which was considerable; secondly, the patent cut of value combined with strength for high pressure; thirdly, superior workmanship and simplicity. We have APPOINTED Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co., Bombay, our SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, and desire all references to be made to them, who, will furnish all particulars, prices,

Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have in stock in Bombay 25,000 Spindles cotton spinning and preparing machinery with stores of every description in use. Also Horizontal Compound Engine, 23" High-pressure Cylinder, 26" Low, 6 ft. Stroke, Compound High-pressure 23. " (All the above are new.) Also one Sealing Hydraulic Press for Piece-Goods 12' Ram, 2 Portable Engines 8 and 10 H. P., 45 Cotton Jins, 20,000 Mule Spindles, 10 Tons Change Wheels, 16 Tons Shafting. Every description of sundry Mill Stores. Loose Rose and Top Rollers, 600 Drums and Palleys, all sizes from 12" to 70," Hose Ripping, Roller Leather, Roller and Clearer Flannel.
Printed Lists on application.
JAMES SCOTT & Co.
27, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings.
P. S.—Mr. Scott who has had a long and extensive experience in the sale and purchase of all classes of Machinery will be glad to report and value Mills or Factories on most reasonable terms.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
SUFALLY HIPTULLA,
39, Pir Market near Jumma Mussid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including grain; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome Bay Arab Mare, 5 years old, 14-3 high broken to and fast in harness, Rs. 1,000. Also a Dogcart by Bennett and Co., Ipswich, has been very little used, and is a very stylish Cart, Rs. 550.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, is very strong, a good mover, quiet and fast in harness, suitable for Brougham or Dogcart, Rs. 400.
A strong and powerfully built white Arab, aged, 14-1 high, goes well in saddle and harness, Rs. 350.
A Bay Australian Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, goes in all harness, is quiet to ride and a good fencer, Rs. 700.
A Bay entire Waler, aged, 15-2 high a handsome upstanding horse, is a passed cavalry charger, Rs. 5.0.
A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, a showy saddle horse and a free goer, Rs. 450.
An English Dogcart in good order, very light and strong, Rs. 250.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 19th April 1879.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion, all attention on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found of slight cause by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815!

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
33 8	35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner)	35 0	37 0
28 4	30 0	,, Rausan (After Dinner)	29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	,, Palmer (Wines)	26 8	28 8
22 0	24 0	,, La Rose (Wines)	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	St. Julien (Dinner Wines)	20 0	22 0
16 12	18 12	Cantenac	17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	15 8	17 8
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 0
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8	
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0	
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8	
19 4	...	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...	
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 0	
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Montonne, superior	28 0	30 0	
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8	
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..	

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.	CHAMPAGNE.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
f1 0	54 0	Wachter's "Prince of Wales" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	Finest Extra Dry, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	Wachter's "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	Fine Dry Sparkling	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	..	Finest Sparkling Saumer	26 3	...
40 0	44 0	Fissi Thirions medium dry	42 0	46 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, finevoure	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
25 12	27 12	Red Hock, Assmanhauser	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.	SHERRY.	Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior black seal	38 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior black seal	29 8
25 4	Vino Puro blue seal	26 8
24 0	Oloroso, nutty and dry green seal	25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior black seal	39 8
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine red seal	34 0

PORT.

36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.	LIQUEURS.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	43 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
130 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. A.		Per doz. Rs. A.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy *	27 0
14 0	,, in Flasks *	14 8
8 8	,, Half Flasks *	8 12
28 4	White Capsule, delicate flavour **	29 0
15 0	,, in Flasks **	15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ***	33 0
16 4	,, in Flasks ***	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ****	36 0
18 4	,, in Flasks ****	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
26 0	,, the finest old Jamaica, extra quality	27 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
26 0	,, Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality	27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic and Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar Rs. A.
14 8	Cognac. *	15 0
12 8	,, **	13 0
10 12	,, ***	11 0
10 0	,, *	10 4

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0 each
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
270 0	ST. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	ST. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Vino Puro	42 4	124 0	241 0	473 0
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 8
Yellow Seal	35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12
Vino de Pasto	34 8	94 4	183 4	351 12
White Seal	33 12	79 12	151 8	297 10

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
Manzanilla	40	123	238	463
Yellow Seal	37	112	217	430
Vino de Pasto	36	101	195	380
White Seal	34	96	183	330

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co. operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,
In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,
Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,
In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Paikee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY beg to announce fresh and extensive supplies in this branch, and in submitting the following Price List, beg to say that this department is replenished only from the best known English Makers, thus ensuring fast colours and satisfactory wear:—

LADIES' HOSIERY.

White Cotton Hose (fashioned)	Rs. 12	8 to 20	0 doz	
,, Lisle Thread Hose ,,	,, 20	0 to 28	8 ,,	
Black Lisle ,,	,, 3	0 & 4	0 pair	
Fancy Striped Cotton	,, 20	0 to 38	0 doz.	
,, ,, Thread	,, 20	0 to 35	0 ,,	
Thick Merino Hose	,, 1	4 to 5	12 pair	
Merino and Gauze Vests	,, 4	8 to 6	8 each	
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets	,, 7	8 to 10	8 ,,	

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Striped Balbriggan ½ Hose	Rs. 12	0 to 25	0 doz.
,, Thread ,,	,, 15	8 to 30	0 ,,
Plain Balbriggan or Unbleached Cotton	,, 8	8 to 35	0 ,,
Brown Thread	,, 15	8 to 20	0 ,,
Pure Silk ½ Hose Fancy Colours and Black	,, 8	8 to 9	8 pair
Spun Silk Black Embroidered colours	,, 6	0	,,
Plain Coloured Merino	,, 18	8 to 35	0 doz.
Fancy Striped ,,	,, 18	8 to 35	0 ,,
Merino and Gauze Vests	,, 2	8 to 8	8 ,,
Thick Grey Merino Vests	,, 8	8 to	each
,, ,, Pants	,, 9	0	
Cardigan Jackets in Brown, Navy Blue and Black	,, 10	8 to 12	8 each
Football, Polo and Racket Jerseys and Boating Sweaters	,, 6	8 to 8	8 ,,

10 per cent. discount allowed for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.
While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.
Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.
C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.
The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiar Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the Internations; Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
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BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

THE ZULU WAR.

THE BRITISH POSITIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN (*vid* Plymouth), MARCH 11.

THE Tamar with the 57th Regiment arrived at Durban yesterday, and the Shah landed the reinforcements from St. Helena on Wednesday last. Now that these additional forces have arrived a forward movement is expected to be shortly undertaken, thus putting an end to the inactivity of the past six weeks. Soon after the departure of the last mail the *Argus* published a telegram from its special correspondent in Maritzburg, to the effect that Cetywayo was suing for peace, and that messengers had arrived in that city from the Zulu King.

It appears to be true that messengers from Zululand were in the city about that time, but not that they were entrusted with messages to the High Commissioner.

The same correspondent declares also that the negotiations with Oham were only a trick on the part of that chief to cover a movement of himself and people into Swazie Land. It is an established fact that some overtures were made by Oham, and that on February 20 some of the Frontier Light Horse and Boers, under Colonel Buller and Lieutenant Uys, went out to meet him, and on the following day Colonel Wood went out with the same object, but Oham then sent a half-breed named Calverly in his place, who, on hearing the only terms of submission which Colonel Wood was prepared to entertain, went off to find the Chief, as he said, and has not since been heard of. Ekowe is said to be provisioned to the end of March. There has been no communication with the fort during the past week. Sickness still prevails to a great extent at Helpmakaar, the men being attacked principally by dysentery and fever, but very few deaths are reported, and as the season advances and the rains cease, the general health will, it is believed, improve.

Colonel Wood and Colonel Rowlands are still harassing the enemy on the banks of the Pongolo. Umbelini holds some strong positions, and the column is to be reinforced by mounted men now on the Tugela, whose place will be taken by the expected reinforcements. The question of transport and commissariat for the reinforcements is occupying public attention. A small party of Basutos crossed the Telle on the 6th and endeavoured to steal some horses. They succeeded in catching two, and on being called upon to stop, fired upon the British force. A general fight then commenced, and lasted an hour and a half, resulting in the routing of the rebels, with twenty men killed and wounded, while a native policeman and a trader named Kelly, on the British side, were slightly wounded. Almost immediately afterward Mr. Griffith, the chief Basuto magistrate and Government agent, joined Colonel Southey, at Palmeit Fontein, with two thousand loyal Basutos, sent by the Chiefs Letsa Malapi and Masupha. Since then Colonel Minto, with the 3d Yeomanry Regiment, has arrived at Aliwal, and two hundred Cape Mounted Rifles have left Kokstad for the border. From Pretoria the news from all sources is more peaceful than it has been for some time.

Major Lanyon has arrived there, and been sworn in. The Boers still announce their intention of holding a meeting on the 17th, and from Natal it is reported that Sir Bartle Frere is likely to leave for the Transvaal in a few days.

A telegram published by the *Cape Times*, from Cimberley, states that a Boer Commando had taken a large number of cattle from the Kaffirs at Preiska, and that there were twelve hundred Coronnes entrenched there. The news, however, requires confirmation.

A telegram from Durban despatched at ten o'clock this morning says that the Tugela was high last night. An attempt to communicate with Ekowe by signal had been unsuccessful. No news of importance had been received from the other columns.

(*Correspondent of the Standard.*)

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 3.

The Taymouth Castle arrived in Plymouth Sound at 10-0 this evening, with the Cape mails to 11th March.

Major Coates, of the 99th, who is a passenger by the Taymouth Castle, and who was with Colonel Pearson, gave the following narrative to our representative :—

"The Impahan forces have a good hold in Zululand, and the other troops are in good force from post to post along the whole of the Tugela. Their communications are quite continuous with each other, and their base and supplies are bountiful. Concerning Lord Chelmsford's proceeding Major Coates said the energy of Lord Chelemsford throughout the preparations for the campaign, during the campaign, and again when the army was put on the defensive, has been something marvellous, and few constitutions could have stood it. Not the least of the General's arduous work has been to allay the state of panic, for it is nothing less, among the colonists, and he has not been spared, as every absurd rumour of the Zulus crossing into Natal has been spread, with increase to its alarming character, with what we would almost think an intentional desire for creating alarm. After the disaster at Isandula, Lord Chelmsford lost no time in making it known to the different columns, and they were each ordered to cancel all former orders, and to act strictly on the defensive, it being left to the discretion of Colonel Pearson as to retiring from Ekowe or remaining there entrenched. It is well known he chose the latter course. Immediately after the battle of Isandula the British forces were stationed along the frontier awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements sent for from England, and when the various garrison had been placed Lord Chelmsford himself personally inspected the arrangements. There was once an idea to try and relieve Ekowe in the following manner. A flying column, consisting of four companies of infantry and 100 of Barrow's horse, was to move out under my command. No waggons except the hospital ambulance were to be taken, but each man was to be furnished with one hundred rounds of ammunition and three days' cooked rations. This column was to move to the Witsuridzat, or further should it be desirable. At the same time about six hundred men were to be in like manner sent out from Ekowe, and the two columns were to unite where heavy fighting might have been expected, about Mayazana, and the Winsunidzat in the Thorn Bush country. This column was all ready to move at a moment's notice, but the General decided eventually to give it up until reinforcements arrived, as there was not sufficient urgency in the matter and they might have been overwhelmed by numbers. On Monday, Feb. 17, Lord Chelmsford paraded and addressed different detachments at Lower Tugela Drift, having in the meantime ordered up all available forces from all other parts of the Colonies and supplied their places by Volunteers. Recruiting for colonial levies was carried on briskly, and on the 5th of March, in response to Lord Chelmsford's requests to St. Helena, about five hundred troops and marines arrived at Durban, on board H.M.S. Shah, the 57th Regiment arrived at Durban from Ceylon, in H.M.S. Tamar, on the 10th of March. The troops from England will probably have all arrived out by the second week in April, so that active hostilities may be expected early in May. Should the British Government wish to set up a King in Zululand again there will be little difficulty. For a long time past has been known that Cetywayo has been cordially feared and hated by his subjects, more especially by two particular sections. Of these sections one is headed by Oham, the King's own brother, and he is privately supported by the Chiefs Induria and Myamaria. Oham and his adherents have long disapproved of Cetywayo's brutality, for it is nothing else; and at any moment he may make a movement to depose the King. It would be nothing new in the Zulu history for one brother to make away with his brother and King. The other section of malcontents had their origin in the following manner :—Some thirty years ago, when King Parida was getting too feeble to take an active part in the government of his kingdom, there was strong rivalry between two brothers, Cetywayo, the Heir Apparent, and Umbulisai, whose pretensions were supported by Parida. This quarrel ended in the destruction and death of Umbulisai and six of his brothers at the battle of Dondudusaka. A great number of their adherents were also slain, after which Cetywayo had it all his own way. This happened in 1856, and to this day Cetywayo persecutes this section with the utmost brutality. Another point must not be lost sight of. Two of Cetywayo's brothers are still in Natal, and the Natal Government have persistently refused to give them up. Thus there will be no difficulty in getting an eligible King, and there can be no doubt the Zulu nation will be grateful, if savages can be so, for our destroying Cetywayo and his barbarous surroundings. Should the Government decide, which it is to be hoped they will not, to set up another Zulu King, the country, after their military system is broken, will soon settle down to more profitable and pleasanter occupations. In fact, the British must annex the country, and after that, now that we have a large army in South Africa, measures, and these very active and stringent, must be taken to render the native population unable to trouble the South African colonists again. In other words, a general and complete disarmament must take place and chieftainships must be abolished. It will then take but a few years to tame and change the Zulus from being about the most warlike, restless savages on earth to industrious and thriving members of society. Half-measures will not do, as they utterly despise them, and instead of thanking us [gratitude is not in the nature of the Kaffir] for our leniency, will look upon us with supreme contempt. English horses are to be fed upon grass, and to be picketed in the open. We may expect a very large mortality to follow in a few weeks' roughing. Unfortunately, the 1st Dragoon Guards are not likely to meet with "remounts" here, owing to their weight and size. Undoubtedly in the Free State and Transvaal, and in the Cape Colony, it would be possible to pick up a good many serviceable animals at an average rate of 30*l.* a piece. But they would not be able to carry a heavier burden than fourteen stone, including saddle and accoutrements, unless fed daily upon oats and corn. In Basutoland cheap ponies can be obtained in large numbers, and if ridden with a blanket doubled over and secured with a girth, they would serve to mount a good many camp followers, but for the purposes of warfare they are next to useless, except for lightly equipped natives. Waggons with mules and oxen have been tried, and failed to meet our modern requirements; they are too heavy and slow, and the expense of colonial transport is something enormous. The wear and tear of wheels alone over rocks or boggy ground is something formidable. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that this war can only be terminated by Cetywayo suddenly showing the white flag, and suing for terms, or by our General changing his tactics and lying waste the enemy's country, so as to drive him into a general engagement with our forces. Hitherto the utmost regard has been paid to standing crops, but as this war is a war of invasion and annexation in principle, it seems illogical to abstain from smiting your enemy hip and thigh until you compel him to submit to your terms, and lay down his arms. As it seems quite out of the question to expect any money or cattle indemnity for all the expense to which England has been put by the threatening attitude of this savage monster for many years past, we must make the land as desolate as possible. The leading idea in England just now is at whatever cost to recover our prestige; but what if the King lays down his arms and asks for terms of peace? It is not the possession of guns, but the military organisation of the tribes, that renders the power of Cetywayo so formidable a menace to peace-loving communities. To expel him from his throne and to annex his country will not get rid of the difficulty how to dispose of his tribe. If we drive them back into Central Africa, who should we get to take their place? Hitherto the Natal natives have been cowed into good behaviour by the fear of Cetywayo's paying them off for old scores as refugees from his tyranny; but if this lion is now removed from out their path is it quite certain that four hundred thousand Natal Zulus will be content to remain as tractable as their own Fingoes, and be held in check by the prestige of British arms alone? To annex Zululand forcibly, and forcibly to turn out the Zulus, and in their place to locate Natal native bodies will be one of those experimental measures the end of which no man can foresee. There must be a large mixture of white men to take the lead in opening up the country. And here again we meet with enormous difficulties on every side, unless the mother country takes a very decided share in the responsibility in settling the native question on the only sound and natural basis of breaking up tribal power to the utmost wherever it interferes with our peaceful settlement, which is evidently not been lightly entered upon. The fruits of victory will be snatched out of our hands if the Dutch portion of our community resolutely withhold their active countenance from any endeavour, and turn a deaf ear to the High Commissioner's appeals to their loyalty as British subjects in the Transvaal and elsewhere. We cannot afford to turn back in this strife. It matters little what the Free States has to say on the subject; they are hemmed in on every side in a perfect ring fence, and have nothing else to do but to develope their country and absorb our disloyal malcontents, but the Transvaal and Zululand and Natal have a direct interest in overturning Cetywayo and quelling one of the disturbing elements on their immediate borders. If England is wise she will enclose a part of the Transvaal in a ringfence, and allow the Dutch to set up a Republic there, subject to British protection, but Zululand proper must be conquered and settled by white men alone, about whose fealty to the English throne shall be no cavil or doubt. The task now set before Sir Bartle Frere is a soldier's task. If we are determined to be welded into a great political dominion we must accept the consequences of direct telegraphic communication with England, and at no very distant day, be content to see another India established in South Africa, with a responsible Government. The doom of native power was sounded at Isandula. Kafir and Zulu, Fingo and Pondo, Basuto and Griqua, must henceforth turn over a new leaf, and instead of independent chief and a life of laziness, tempered by bloodshed and lust, submits to industrial servitude and the arts of peace. The struggle may be long, and the expense will be great, but this much is certain—the business of civilisation will have to go on, and the outcome of the war will not be extermination, but the development of native races side by side with those who have always been found in the vanguard of progress and commercial success all over the world.

The *Standard and Mail* says :—"The news received from Ekowe of the instant despatch of reinforcements for the troops in Natal has been received with gladness in this and the sister Colony. It is the general impression that the first portion of the avenging force will reach Cape Town about the end of this week, and will be quickly followed by others, and it is believed that with such an addition to his force Lord Chelmsford will be in a position to punish the Zulu King in a manner befitting his deserts. Pending the arrival of additional troops, it will be out of the power of the Commander of the Forces to do more than maintain his present position, and in the meantime nothing has been done towards burying the remains of the brave men who fell at Isandula nearly seven weeks ago. It has been recently reported that some waggons had been sent into inland, which is meeting at a place called Umahalalusse. It is here that the struggle will, so far as can be ascertained at present, have to be made, as there is no obstacle after it of any importance to prevent a march direct to the King's kraal. Before, therefore, any further march could be made, even after Colonel Pearson had been relieved, it would be necessary that a large force should be prepared to join with him. This is no doubt one good reason why it would be useless to attempt to relieve him at the present moment. Unless very strong, any force sent for that purpose would be likely simply to be caught between two fires.

The *Standard and Mail* Correspondent at Maritzburg says :—"My last letter was dated from Fort Pearson on the 15th ultimo, and since that time we have had two communications, both hopeful, from Ekowe, and it seems to have become a thoroughly understood fact now that Colonel Pearson will remain where he is until the main body of our reinforcements arrive. For my own part, I am sure that this is the best way, and the only thing to be done under the circumstances; and notwithstanding the outcry of a small, though unimportant, portion of our Colonial press, which says here we are with as large a force as before we began the war, and yet nothing is done either to protect the colony from inroads or to molest the enemy. I feel sure that the General will stick to his original plan, and neither allow himself to be cajoled nor bullied into again making any mistakes. From my own careful personal inspection, I can safely affirm that the border is well and efficiently guarded, as well as can be with the number of troops available for Lord Chelmsford's disposal; and that there is not the slightest chance of the Zulus in any large numbers ever crossing into Natal or remaining there for any length of time. The positions occupied by Colonels Wood and Pearson are quite enough to occupy the time and attention of the Zulu army, and even if they were not so the chance of the river rising behind them and cutting off their retreat will always be an effectual bar to their marauding far inland."

The *Cape Times* says, in its latest despatch, "The Basuto difficulty has been promptly and decisively dealt with by our Colonial Government. There is evidence that Cetywayo sent runners with a message to the chiefs in Pondoland and Basutoland. In the latter country Morosi, who has ever been an unquiet spirit did break out into rebellion. A yeomanry force, under Colonel Southey, was at once despatched to the front, and on Thursday, the 6th, there was a general fight between the yeomanry and Morosi's people. The fight lasted an hour and a half. There were twenty rebels killed and wounded; the main body was driven across the River Telle to the mountains. Immediately after the engagement Colonel Southey was joined by Mr. Griffith, the British Resident, who was accompanied by two thousand mounted Basutos, being a contingent sent by Letsea, Molapi, and Masupha. This completely annihilated the Basutos, and this proof of his allegiance to the British Crown at such a critical time is in the highest degree satisfactory, and this affair proves that the Colonial Government will be able to suppress any of those experimental measures the end of which no man can foresee. There must be a large mixture of white men to take the lead in opening up the country. And here again we meet with enormous difficulties on every side, unless the mother country takes a very decided share in the responsibility in settling the native question on the only sound and natural basis of breaking up tribal power to the utmost wherever it interferes with our peaceful settlement, which is evidently not been lightly entered upon. The fruits of victory will be snatched out of our hands if the Dutch portion of our community resolutely withhold their active countenance from any endeavour, and turn a deaf ear to the High Commissioner's appeals to their loyalty as British subjects in the Transvaal and elsewhere. We cannot afford to turn back in this strife. It matters little what the Free States has to say on the subject; they are hemmed in on every side in a perfect ring fence, and have nothing else to do but to develope their country and absorb our disloyal malcontents, but the Transvaal and Zululand and Natal have a direct interest in overturning Cetywayo and quelling one of the disturbing elements on their immediate borders. If England is wise she will enclose a part of the Transvaal in a ringfence, and allow the Dutch to set up a Republic there, subject to British protection, but Zululand proper must be conquered and settled by white men alone, about whose fealty to the English throne shall be no cavil or doubt. The task now set before Sir Bartle Frere is a soldier's task. If we are determined to be welded into a great political dominion we must accept the consequences of direct telegraphic communication with England, and at no very distant day, be content to see another India established in South Africa, with a responsible Government. The doom of native power was sounded at Isandula. Kafir and Zulu, Fingo and Pondo, Basuto and Griqua, must henceforth turn over a new leaf, and instead of independent chief and a life of laziness, tempered by bloodshed and lust, submits to industrial servitude and the arts of peace. The struggle may be long, and the expense will be great, but this much is certain—the business of civilisation will have to go on, and the outcome of the war will not be extermination, but the development of native races side by side with those who have always been found in the vanguard of progress and commercial success all over the world.

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The *Times of Natal* states that some who are likely to be well informed on the subject assert that the troops upon which Cetywayo mainly relies for further resistance to the invasion of Zululand are not those who are congregating between Colonel Pearson and the Tugela, but an army further inland, which is massing at a place called Umahalalusse. It is here that the struggle will, so far as can be ascertained at present, have to be made, as there is no obstacle after it of any importance to prevent a march direct to the King's kraal. Before, therefore, any further march could be made, even after Colonel Pearson had been relieved, it would be necessary that a large force should be prepared to join with him. This is no doubt one good reason why it

"By the last accounts we have to hand from Colonel Pearson, all is going on well at Ekowe. The troops are thoroughly entrenched, and are keeping up their spirits; while, as respects provisions, there is no doubt of their having ample to last them until the reinforcements arrive. The life in the camp is described as being terribly monotonous, the only break being apparently from the performance of the military bands, which play daily to keep up the spirits of the men; it must be a curious piece of civilisation in the midst of the savagery that surrounds the camp on all sides. There has been much talk of the Zulus attempting to come down on the entrenchment in overwhelming numbers, and relying upon being able to get over it by climbing over the dead bodies of those in front. If they should contemplate any such desperate movement, they will find it useless, as before they could get to the camp they would have to make their way through a mass of broken brushwood. This contingency may, I think, be fairly dismissed, and indeed the probabilities lie strongly in the direction of the Zulus refraining altogether from any attempt at attacking Colonel Pearson unless they can succeed in inducing him to come out into the open, which is, of course, very unlikely."

Reports continue to differ very widely as to the probable tactics of the enemy. By one account Cety wayo is again assembling his army, while another report states that he has attempted to do so, but has been unable to get his hordes together in consequence of the degree to which they have become disheartened by the losses they have already sustained. The most important matter that has been spoken of is the possible defection of Oham to our side. This is stated in several directions as likely, but the actual fact in connection with it are not very clear. It seems that some overtures were made to Colonel Wood on the subject; but that officer suspected there was treachery at work, and was very wary in dealing with the *soi-disant* messengers. The facts connected with this matter, so far as they are known, seem to be as follows :—

"On the 20th of February some of the frontier Light Horse, the Boers, and Wood's Irregulars, under Lieut. Colonel Buller, C. B., and Lieutenant Rhys left at twelve (midnight) to meet Oham on the Ziobare Mountain, he wishing to surrender with his followers to Colonel Wood. About twelve (noon) on the 21st the latter rode out to meet him, as he thought, but that wily old chief had sent a white man, or half white man, named Calvery, to meet Colonel Wood, saying that Oham would be with him soon. After some delay that chief did not turn up, and Calvery said he would go and find the chief. The little force thinking all was not right, changed position, and had a view of the whole country for a good ten miles, but no Oham or his force could be seen. Colonel Wood was not to be drawn, and returned to his camp, suspecting there was treachery abroad. We are promised further particulars on this subject, and they will be looked for with much interest, as the matter is one of great importance, whatever the true version of it may prove to be."

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From all I could hear on the road the enemy are not only frightened of crossing for fear of the river rising behind them, and preventing them getting back again, but are also fully aware of the disposition of our troops, and will not care to have a large body of mounted men following their rear, as would be the case if they crossed; for although we could hardly stop a large body crossing, yet we could harass them when once over, and do (aided by our own natives) a lot of harm before they got far.

In consequence of the attempted disturbance by the Boers in the Tranvaal in the hope of regaining their independence, the garrison at Helpmakkar has been slightly weakened, and some extra troops sent to Utrecht. Colonel Rowlands' column, which was advancing to support the left flank of Colonel Wood's column, has also been withdrawn for the same object. This is most unfortunate, as Colonel Wood is the only commander now acting on the offensive, and it has resulted badly already, for yesterday Colonel Bellairs, D. A. G., received a report from Colonel Wood to the effect that he had received a despatch from Commandant Schermbrucker, dated Luneberg, 11th instant, from which it appears that on the night of the 10th instant a war-party of Umbeline's crossed the Pongolo River in the vicinity of Luneberg. Umbeline was present in person. This impi, about one thousand five hundred strong, having been joined by Manyamba's tribe, commenced massacring the friendly natives on our border, committing the most frightful barbarities. At one kraal they killed two men, six women, and burnt seven children alive. Neither age nor sex was spared, and the dead were horribly mutilated. The enemy made off at dawn with his spoil, comprising many hundred sheep and cattle, towards the caves of Manyoba, but a patrol under Lieutenant Schwaritzkopf, consisting of sixty natives and six Kaffrarian Rangers (mounted), came up with a division of the enemy (three hundred strong) as he was crossing the Intombi River, put him to flight with a loss of fifteen killed, and recovered many sheep and cattle. On our side there were no casualties.

I am afraid that this will not be the last raid of the kind, and hope the Government will make a stern example of some of the leading turbulent Boers, who are trying to take advantage of our situation to regain their liberty, as they call it.

I shall be able by next mail or the one following to give you more news from this district, as I leave this week for Utrecht, and shall from there go to Colonel Wood. More volunteers arrive by every steamer from the Cape, and after a few days spent in equipping them they are sent forward to the border.

I have been particularly requested officially to contradict a statement which has appeared throughout our Colonial press to the effect that a military chest with from twenty thousand pounds to fifty thousand pounds was lost at Isandula. This is absolutely untrue, as we had neither a paymaster nor military chest with us. The only moneys lost were a few hundreds taken as an imprest by the different regimental paymasters, and amounting altogether to not more than two thousand pounds.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCHES.

LETTER FROM COLONEL PEARSON.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, published last night, contains some further Despatches which have been received at the War Office respecting the campaign in South Africa. The first is the following letter from Lord Chelmsford :—

"Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 23, 1879.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left the posts on the Lower Tugela on the 17th instant, leaving Lieut. Colonel Law, R.A., in command of the district pending Colonel Pearson's return from Ekowe.

"Since the above date, reports have been persistently circulated by the Zulus living on the border of an unsuccessful attack by the King's forces on Ekowe, on the 15th February. Every endeavour that was made to sift the report only appeared to confirm it, and the Border Agents and Bishop Schroeder eventually believed in its truth. On the 20th February, however, I received by telegram from Fort Tenedos the letter from Colonel Pearson, a copy of which I enclose, by which you will see that up to the 18th instant no attack had been made, and that there was not a shadow of truth in the reports. It serves, however, to show how little credence can be placed in native statements.

"There can, I think, be little doubt but that the Zulu army has been called up to the King's, and is probably at this time on the move. Its destination is stated to be to attack Nos. 1 and 4 columns, while Colonel Glyn, from Rorke's Drift, considers raiding there is probable. An attack by a large force on the colony is possible, but its probability, I consider, depends on the state of the river.

"From what I have seen and can gather it appears to me that the most important stations are in a fair way to be properly defended, though in some cases I believe a want of rifles for colonial forces is represented to be felt.

"It will be observed by Colonel Pearson's letter that he counted upon hearing again from me before moving a portion of his force back from Ekowe as, however, Lieut. Colonel Law reports he cannot induce a messenger to undertake the journey, I am unable to communicate upon his return, and until he does so I am quite unable to take any initiative beyond the frontier on that line. The only troops I have available for a field force there, after furnishing the necessary garrisons for the colony, are five companies of the 99th Regiment.

"At Rorke's Drift, four or five of the seven companies of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment are alone available for other than garrison duties. Two companies of the 4th Regiment, and draft of the 1st Battalion, 13th Regiment, have despatched to Utrecht so as to strengthen Colonel Wood's (No. 4) column as much as possible.

"With the same view the five companies of the 80th Regiment have been moved to Helpmakaar, while detachments of various mounted corps will, I trust, soon reach him.

"At the request of the High Commissioner I have directed Colonel Rowlands to proceed himself to Pretoria, where, I am informed, the presence of a senior officer is at present much needed.

"I beg to enclose a printed summary of a report received from Commandant Schrembrucker, Luneburg, dated February 11, which will tend to explain the line in which the Zulus carry on warfare. Commandant Schrembrucker at once took measures to follow up the marauders and to inform Colonel Wood.

"Colonel Wood, on hearing of the inroad, despatched Lieut. Colonel Buller, C.B., with a force on February 13 from Kaabala Camp. This officer, on arrival at Luneberg found that Umbilen and Manyanyoba had taken part in the attack. He therefore sent a message to inform Colonel Rowlands of the fact, and attacked them on the 15th, and considering his force weak for the duty, asked him for the assistance of some Swazies.

"Lieut. Colonel Buller left Luneberg on the 15th at four a. m. for the Intombi Valley, where Manyanyoba's stronghold was situated.

"Commandant Schrembrucker accompanied him.

"Dividing his force, part proceeded along the Kranzes, among which were the hiding-places, while the remainder attacked them in detail from below.

"Five of the principal fastnesses were thus attacked and taken. Colonel Buller states about 34 Zulus were certainly killed, and probably more; 375 cattle, 254 goats, 8 sheep were taken.

"A list of the casualties is attached, which, considering the ground, he considers to be comparatively small.

"Lieut. Colonel Buller refers to the behaviour of the Native Contingent as follows :—

"'Wood's Irregulars fought well owing much, I think, to the admirable manner in which they were led by Major Lest, 1st Battalion 13th Foot, Lieutenant Williams, 58th Regiment, and Captain Hook, 2nd Battalion Wood's Irregulars.'

"I am anxious this should be recorded, as Colonel Wood had, when organising this native force, originally endeavoured to appoint as officers only those persons who could speak Zulu. He has, however, since found it necessary to appoint British officers who had no such knowledge.

"I also append an extract from his report regarding the conduct of a Mr. William Peters.

"Mr. William Peters, a sawyer, living in the bush about fifteen miles from Luneberg, hearing the firing thought that Luneberg was being attacked, and at once marched on foot to the assistance of the garrison, bringing up with him all the natives he could muster, about forty. Such conduct is beyond praise, and contrasts strangely with that of the inhabitants of Luneberg, not one of whom so much as offered to join us. I gave Mr. Peters twenty-five head of cattle, and five for the family of one of the natives who was killed while assisting us.'

"In consequence of the manner in which the Zulus had spared neither women nor children in their late raid orders were given to burn the kraals, in the propriety of which instructions, under the circumstances, I fully concur.

"On Colonel Buller's return to Luneberg late that night he heard [of Colonel Rowlands moving on the same place with what he believed to be a strong force, so he gave up his intention of again attacking Manyanyoba's, following day, as he believed Colonel Rowlands would do so.

"Colonel Wood, in forwarding this report, brings to my notice the good service again performed by Lieutenant Colonel Buller, C. B., Mr. Pays, likewise Major Lest. Colonel Buller also refers to the value of the assistance given him by Commandant Schrembrucker.

"On the same day that this force left Colonel Wood's camp another left Derby, under Colonel Rowlands, C.B., V.C. This reached Tolako Mountain at 9 a.m. on the 15th instant; the enemy held the south side, their fastnesses among the rocks being concealed by bush.

"197 cattle, 70 goats, 46 sheep were captured.

"1 Zulu prisoner, 60 women and children came in.

"On our side the casualties were :—Six of Fairlie's Swazies wounded; one Horse Transvaal Rangers killed.

"Five kraals below Umbileni's Caves were burnt. From the statement of the prisoner it would appear that the chief, Magaleni, was killed, together with ten men, in the same cave.

"Of the state of health of the troops, it would seem the Ekowe force is in good health, the place being favourably situated.

"The troops at Lower Tugela are so in a less degree. The force at Helpmakaar, Rorke's Drift, and Dundee, is suffering from diarrhœa and fever in many cases. Several officers now at Pietermaritzburg who have lately returned from that column are suffering no doubt the severe work they went through is telling on them.

"I regret to say that Colonel Hassard, Commanding R.E., and his adjutant, Lieutenant Baxter, R.E., are both obliged to leave Natal this mail from ill-health.

"I have, &c.,

"CHELMSFORD, L.G."

The following letter from Colonel Pearson is enclosed :—

"Ekowe, Feb. 18, 1879.

"Dear Lord Chelmsford,—On the 11th instant I wrote to you to the following effect. I acknowledged your letters of the 6th and 8th, received that morning, also a telegram from Lieutenant Kingscote, R.N., informing me that two regiments had been sent out from England, and ought then to have reached the Cape. This, however, was not to interfere with your orders to me. (Those orders, you will remember, were that you wished me to retire to the Tugela with a portion of the garrison; but that if it was true there were very large forces of Zulus in the neighbourhood of the Ingoni, as you had been informed, I was not to risk having to face too great odds.) I wrote to say that I was prepared to leave this at twelve midnight last Sunday, with 99th Regiment, about 250 men; Naval Brigade, 155 men; Royal Engineers, 50 men, which would leave one section here, Native Pioneers, 90 men, and about 150 Native Contingent and spare drivers and leaders.

"This would leave here three companies Buffs, the Royal Artillery, two guns, the section Royal Engineers, the Administration Staff, and the remainder of the conductors, drivers, and leaders. There would be also the two naval rockets, the two dwarf 7-pounders, and the Royal Artillery rocket.

"In my letter I proposed taking the latter and also one of the dwarf 7-pounders, but as I did not intend sticking to the high road I afterwards thought they—especially the 7-pounder—would be an incumbrance; but, of course, hereafter some of these guns (the two field guns, I suppose) would have to be removed from hence, as so many could not be spared for one fort. In your letter of the 8th you told me that in the anticipation of the reduction of this garrison you considered the interior arrangements of the fort should be altered, so that it might the better be defended with the smaller number. In my letter I endeavour to explain to you that in my and the captains of Royal Engineers' opinion this would be a difficult undertaking, as the fort was originally constructed to contain stores for a force of 1,000 men, and therefore, independent of all the existing buildings; that we never contemplated having to resist a determined attack from a large force; but that having been informed by you of the probability of such an attack, we had commenced the work of constructing flanks, traverses, enlargements, &c., so as to enable a smaller force to hold the place successfully.

"I told you that my march depended upon the reply I received from you; that is, if the messenger had engaged to return by Saturday morning; and that if it was true there was a large force of Zulus in the neighbourhood of the Ingoni (I know there were and still are some 4,000 or 5,000 somewhere about) I would be asked to send what troops were available at the Tugela to meet us, and suggested they might be on the high ground near Adams's house overlooking the Ingoni, by sunrise on Monday. I selected this point instead of the one to follow the line of the waggon road just below. It is a mere Kaffir path, to the west of the waggon road, much less bush on it, and reduces the journey to the Tugela to about 25 miles. In the same letter I gave you to understand that

chief who from time to time shouted his orders from the hill side, they came on again. The fighting in places became hand to hand over the mealie sacks. The assailants used only their assegais. These they did not throw, but used only as stabbing weapons. Directly a soldier showed his head over the parapet to get a shot, he was thrust at. Once or twice the Kaffirs actually seized the bayonets and tried to wrench them off the rifles. One of our men loaded whilst a Zulu was tugging at his bayonet. He pulled the trigger and blew the plucky fellow to atoms. They next tried to set fire to the thatched roof of the store. In face of a hot fire they got up to the house, and one fine savage had his brains blown out as he was holding a brand against the eaves.

"And so the fight continued till after midnight, from which time till 4 A.M. they gradually withdrew, only every now and then making a charge. They carried with them all their dead and wounded that they could. The last of them left just before dawn. They left 370 dead on the field. These were counted and buried in heaps. Many of them were recognized by their shields as belonging to one of the crack Royal regiments. The majority were of a certain age, in poor condition, and of small stature. Our loss, counting five of the patients, was thirteen killed and ten wounded. Three of the latter have since died of their wounds.

"The names of those who especially distinguished themselves must be mentioned. Privates John Williams, Henry Hook, William Jones, and Robert Jones, all of the 24th Regiment, had been posted in the hospital. They defended the house, room by room, to the last. None of them had a round of ammunition in his pouch when they left the burning building, and it was entirely owing to their bravery that the last of the patients escaped. Corporal Allen and Private Hitch must also be mentioned for their courageous work and assistance. Badly wounded early in the evening, and incapacitated from firing themselves, they never ceased going round and supplying ammunition from the reserve to the fighting men.

"It was a gallant defence. The young soldiers stuck together, backed each other up and fought splendidly. They never wavered for a moment. Most of them Welshmen by birth, by a few months of drill and training and infusion of *esprit de corps*, they had become the best and pluckiest of 'Warwickshire lads,' and gloriously kept up the traditions of the old 24th. It was of the utmost strategical importance that this place should not be captured. It may almost be said that the safety of the remainder of the column and of this part of the colony depended on the result."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, APRIL 4.

THE Lord Chancellor took his seat in the House of Lords at five o'clock.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, with a view of remedying existing evils which he considered to be discreditable to the Imperial Government, moved an address to the Queen praying that her Majesty would be pleased to instruct the Viceroy of India to take into immediate consideration the necessity of passing a law for regulating the labour of women and children in the mills and factories throughout her dominions in India. (Left speaking.)

The Speaker took the Chair in the House of Commons at four o'clock.

Mr. P. Rylands gave notice that on going into Committee of Ways and Means he would move a resolution against the present high rate of the national expenditure as being oppressive to the taxpayer and tending to increase pauperism and crime.

Mr. M. Heury will call attention this day month to the subject of compensation to persons innocently convicted of crime.

Mr. Mundella will this day month call attention to the conditions of factory labour in India, and move a resolution.

THE BANKS BILL.

In answer to Mr. Heygate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he proposed to bring in the bill relating to banks on the first Thursday after the holidays. One of the objects of the bill would be to enable banks registered under the Act of 1862 to re-register, so as to limit the liability of the shareholders.

THE FRENCH AND THE ISLAND OF MATACONG.

Mr. Bourke informed Dr. Cameron that the Government received yesterday an account from Consul Hopkins, who was acting as British Commissioner at Sierra Leone, of the French having taken possession of the island of Matacong. The Governor of Sierra Leon was at present away from his post on a visit to the Gambia; and the Attorney-General, who was acting for him, had protested against the proceedings of the French. Representations had been made to the French Government on the subject.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In answer to Mr. Fawcett, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped to be able to move the adjournment of the House for the holidays at the close of the debate on the Army Discipline Bill on Monday.

Mr. Fawcett thought this was contrary to the practice, and he moved the adjournment of the House in order to express his concern re-pecting the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and his desire to know when the Government would make their promised statement upon the Afghan policy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the course he proposed to take, and added that when early this session the Premier in another place and himself in this House stated that, the British troops having advanced to the points at which they had arrived, the objects of the expedition had been practically attained, they stated what was their opinion at that time. Subsequently to that negotiations had been carried on with Shere Ali, then came the accession of Yakub Khan, with whom negotiations were still going on. Reports had appeared in the newspapers that these negotiations had been broken off, and that an immediate advance was intended; but, on the contrary, they were not broken off, but were actively proceeding. Information had been received to-day that they were proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and further propositions of a very definite character were under discussion. Under these circumstances there was no probability of her Majesty's Government being called upon to depart at present from the position they had taken up. It was quite impossible for him on the part of the Government to enter into any pledge—(Ministerial cheers)—that no military movements should take place; nor could he make any sort of engagement that would hamper the Government in the negotiations now proceeding. (Hear, hear.) The Government were expecting at this moment further communications on the subject, and nothing was more improbable than that there should be any kind of departure from the present policy of the Government before the reassembling of Parliament. The Government were anxious to make a full statement on the subject at the earliest possible moment. It must be distinctly understood, too, that an arrangement had been made with the Viceroy that no movement of any kind should take place on Kabul without the most distinct orders from the Home Government.

Mr. Fawcett remembered that just before last Easter an intimation was given by the Government that nothing unusual was going to happen, and members had not got fifty miles away before they heard of an event which they regarded as of the utmost importance. He did not wish, however, to remember bygones, and, accepting the assurances just given by the Government, he would not take the responsibility of interposing in the way of the arrangements proposed by the Government.

The Marquis of Hartington said he thought the hon. gentleman had exercised a wise discretion, and in separating they would rely upon the assurances of the Government as being quite as strong as the House could expect from the Government.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and Mr. Brigge introduced the subject of the Indian import duties on cotton goods.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A DEPUTATION from the Liverpool Chamber of Commorce waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 4 with reference to the depreciation of silver. The deputation consisted of Messrs. W. B. Forward (president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce), S. Williamson (vice-president), A. Brown, S. Smith,—Coke, and Mr. W. Torr, M.P., Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. H. Birly, M.P., were also present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was accompanied by Lord Cranbrook.

Mr. Torr, in introducing the deputation, said their object in seeking an interview was to draw the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the serious depreciation in the value of silver, and the damaging consequences to trade which it had caused.

Mr. Forward, one of the deputation, in the course of his remarks, pointed out the injurious effect which the depreciation of silver had produced upon industry and commerce, and stated that the chamber which the deputation represented had given great attention to the subject, and they appointed a committee to consider the question. After careful consideration, they drew up a report, which had been forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as also a memorial for presentation to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. S. Williamson, Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. R. Gladstone stated the opinions of the deputation at great length, of which the following is a digest of their arguments and views:—That the recent shrinking in value of the world's silver money, measured in gold, is very large, and there is every reason to fear that, with the prospect before us, the depreciation will continue to increase. That there has besides been much diminution in the value of investments of English capital in the public funds, railways, &c., of silver-using countries. That we are now compelled to look upon the silver of the world as in large measure cut off from its previous sphere of usefulness as one of the two agents for the liquidation of international indebtedness. That the serious diminution of the world's money, caused by the disuse of silver, may, in the future, lead to frequent panics through the inadequate supply of gold for the world's wants. That the uncertainty regarding the course of exchanges in the future largely prevents the further investment of English capital in the public funds of silver-using countries, or in railways, industrial enterprises, and commercial credits. That the friction and harassment now attending business with silver-using countries as India, China, Java, Austria, Chili, Mexico, and others, naturally led merchants to curtail their operations in the exports of our manufactured goods, and to restrict the employment of English capital in such business. That this is a most serious question for India, which many believe to be impoverished as not to be able to bear increased taxation. That the depreciation of silver seriously affects the power of silver-using States to purchase English manufactures, and leads to increased taxation, thus farther curtailing the trade which has hitherto been carried on in English commodities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying, said it was a very great advantage to have had the opportunity of hearing the views and arguments of gentlemen of experience who had given so much attention to the subject as the gentlemen had who had spoken, and who had approached it from a practical point of view. The question was one of very important character, and it was also of a very complicated kind, and required to be considered both from the commercial point of view, and also from the peculiar point of view from which it had to be looked at by the Indian Government. The relations between England and India were peculiarly affected by the depreciation of silver, and there was the other large question necessarily involved in the consideration of the question—namely, the relations of England and other silver-using countries of the world, which was a very large and important question in itself. It was quite obvious that any change in the laws affecting the currency of the country must be considered with extreme care; no serious an alteration as a change of currency could not be adopted as a mere experiment, and must be undertaken with some knowledge of what the views of other countries might be regarding it, so that they might be able to judge as to what the real effects of a change of currency would be likely to produce, for a change of a currency would certainly have more effects than one, and it was a more complex question than some members of the deputation seemed to think. There were really a great many points to be considered, and required the most careful and delicate handling. He could assure the deputation that the question had already been very carefully considered and that it was being still more carefully considered, by the Government at the present time both in relation to the effect of the question as between India and England and in its more general aspects. That was all he felt justified in saying in the present stage of the matter. He felt very much the advantage of such communications, and of the views the deputation had so fully stated, and he could assure them that they would certainly be taken into consideration in the study which the Government were now giving to the whole subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having been thanked for his courteous reception, the deputation withdrew.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK APPEALS.

IN the House of Lords, on the 4th April, before the Lord Chancellor and Lords Hatherley, Selborne, and Gordon, the case of Pennent v. the City of Glasgow Bank and liquidators was argued. The petitioner sought to have his name removed from the register of members of the bank and from the list of contributories, on the ground that he had been induced to purchase his shares by the false and fraudulent statements made by the directors in their annual reports and balance-sheets. The bank stopped payment on the 2nd of October; on the 18th the directors circulated among the shareholders a report stating the insolvency of the bank. On the 22nd an extraordinary resolution to wind-up was passed, and Mr. Pennent was put on the list of contributories as the registered holder of £6,000 stock. The contention of the liquidators was that, as the appellant, as a partner in the bank, had contracted debts with innocent third parties, he was not entitled to any relief which would defeat the rights of those third parties, which rights, moreover, had intervened before he took any steps for the avoidance of his contract. They relied also upon the fact that his name had not been removed from the register of members at the date of the resolution to wind-up, and that the non-removal of his name was not due to the default of the bank. The First Division of the Scottish Court of Session decided in favour of the bank, and the petitioner appealed. Mr. Southgate, Q.C., Mr. Macnaughten, and Mr. Whiteway were for the appellant petitioner; Mr. Kay, Q.C., Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Kinnear, for the bank.

The arguments—which, as will be apparent from the above summary, are of a purely legal character—are still proceeding.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

IN the Exchequer Division on April 4, before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury, the case of Jones v. the Duke and Duchess of Westminster came on for hearing. The plaintiff sought to recover damages for an alleged libel. The defendant pleaded that the words were true, privileged, and published without malice. Mr. Wildey Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Chandos Lee, and the Hon. Richard Grosvenor represented the defendants.

The plaintiff was in 1871 a lady's-maid in the service of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and, after continuing in their service for eleven months, she left at the request of the defendants. The plaintiff in addition to a bonus of £5, received the following character from the Duchess:—"February, 1872.—The Marchioness of Westminster can recommend Jones as a perfectly honest, sober, and trustworthy person; she was with her about eleven months, and Lady Westminster only parts with her on account of preferring a foreigner. She is a good hairdresser and dressmaker." Subsequently the plaintiff referred ladies into whose service she wished to enter to the Duchess, and the libel which is now complained of was then written, in the following words:—

"Tabley House, Knutsford.

"The Duchess of Westminster presents her compliments to Mrs. A. Chapman; being away from home she was not able to answer her letter sooner—she does so now with reluctance. As it is now so long since Jones left her, and though both the Duke and herself have done so much for her when she first left us to marry, &c., she proved most ungrateful, and also very absurd as to several good offers of situations not being good enough for her. The real truth is, that when the Duchess told her she was going to have a foreign maid instead of her, she went quite out of her mind. Of course, the Duchess was very sorry for her, and so was her old housekeeper at Grosvenor House, who devoted herself to her for some time, till, when quite recovered, she became so abusive and annoying that both the Duchess and the housekeeper had to forbid her continuing to come to the house. She was most abusive, and took lodgings near the Duchess's house, Cliveden, and abused her and the Duke to every one about. But yet being sorry for the woman, having liked her, though she never thought her a very good maid, the Duchess did not like to prevent her getting a situation with Dowager Lady Huntley, but she had to leave her for the same reason, i.e., going out of her mind for a time. Until the other day the Duchess had not heard of her, and positively refuses to have anything more to do with her, and therefore hopes Mrs. A. Chapman will not quote her if it can be avoided. The brother had to be sent for to Cliveden to take her away. It began one evening very suddenly, when she wrangled on religious subjects, but having behaved so ungratefully when she recovered the Duchess thinks she cannot be as nice as she had previously thought her.—December 14."

Mr. Wildey Wright, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that the libel had prevented his client from obtaining any subsequent situations, and he asked the jury to award such damages as would be both fair to his client and just to the defendant.

The plaintiff was then examined in support of her case, and after some farther evidence the trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

GORDON PASHA'S OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

THE following extract from a despatch addressed to Gordon Pasha by one of his lieutenants illustrates the difficulties encountered by Gordon in his endeavour, as Governor-General of Southern Egypt, to suppress the importation of slaves into that country. It seems that the writer, Mr. Gessi, was sent in order to break up, if possible, the slave depots in the neighbourhood of Bahr el Gazal, and generally in the district extending from 6 deg. to 11 deg. north latitude, and from 26 deg. to 28 deg. east longitude. The headquartere may be said to be situsted at Shekke, which is about 380 miles south-west of Obeib in the province of Kordofan. Suleiman, one of the chief slave-traders, has some twenty-five depots distributed in the province. Mr. Gessi's instructions were to put down these depots, in which, according to his statement, there would appear to be some 10,000 women alone waiting for importation into Egypt when opportunity offers.

"Dem Idris, January 1, 1879.

"Your Excellency,—Herewith I send you the details of the engagement which has proved most disastrous to Suleiman. The forces which I had at my disposal were about 3,000 men including the 1,000 supplied to me by Abi Mouri. I knew that the troops of Macraca were some days distant, and I wished to install myself here until I had assembled all my forces. Suleiman made preparations for advancing against Sciaca, and three sandjacks with 2,500 men had already occupied Mount Dalgauna; but at the news of our approach he recalled his troops, with the intention of assailing us first and afterwards of advancing upon Sciaca. All the natives, terrified at the atrocities which had been committed, had abandoned the country, and we could obtain no news of his movements. The 27th of December I was informed at half-past three in the afternoon that Suleiman was but two hours distant with the larger portion of his forces, and that he intended attacking us on the morning of the following day. Our inferior numbers making it impossible for us to engage in open combat, I employed all the rest of the day forming barricades of wood and earth and anything we could find with which to make a rampart. We worked all night without interruption, and I had finished the preparations in time to place the troops in position. The four companies with Remington rifles I stationed among the Flotteria. At seven o'clock in the morning Suleiman made his appearance with thirty-two sandjacks each of 300 and two sandjacks of 400 men. He surrounded us on all sides. The fusillade began and continued without interruption until a quarter to eleven. Notwithstanding the ravages which we occasioned among the assailants, they still persisted in the attack with extraordinary courage. Four times they advanced to the assault without success. The Arabs, especially those under Suleiman's command, showed the example by throwing themselves forward, but they were at once obliged to retrace their steps in a most precipitate and disorderly flight. In the despatch which I have forwarded I have informed your Excellency that we had been attacked by 3,000 men, but from the fugitives we learned afterwards that their number was about 11,000. Suleiman left on the ground 1,087 dead, of which 104 were Arabs, and ten officers of rank were killed. We took nine standards and many rifles. As his men fell wounded they were transported into the villages. Our losses amount to twenty dead and wounded."

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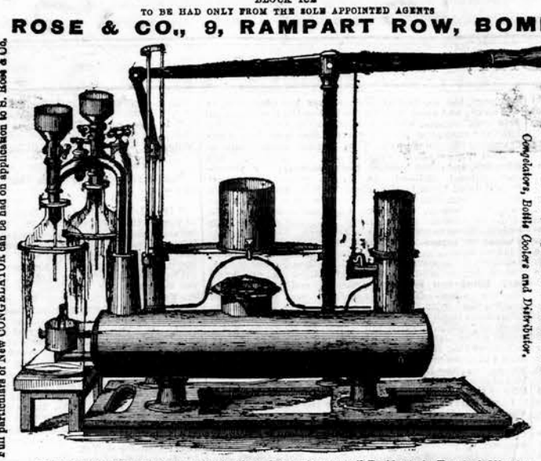

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In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

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Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash remittance with order Rs. 190 0

IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case ..... Cash remittance with order ,, 275 0

IMPROVED QUADRUPLE-ACTION or four Decanter Machine do. do. ..... Cash remittance with order ,, 525 0

Packing Cases extra.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c. always in stock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

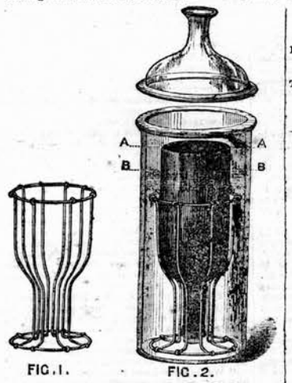


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects: it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

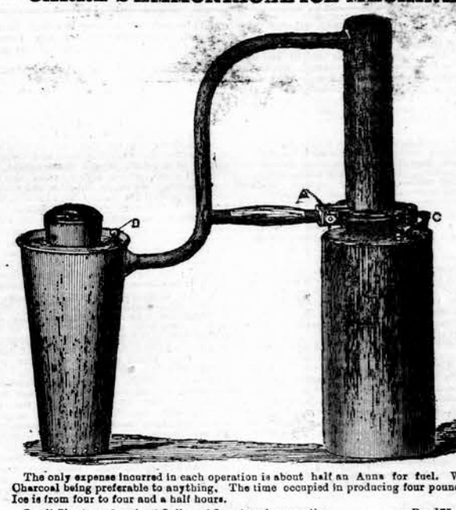
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.



The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

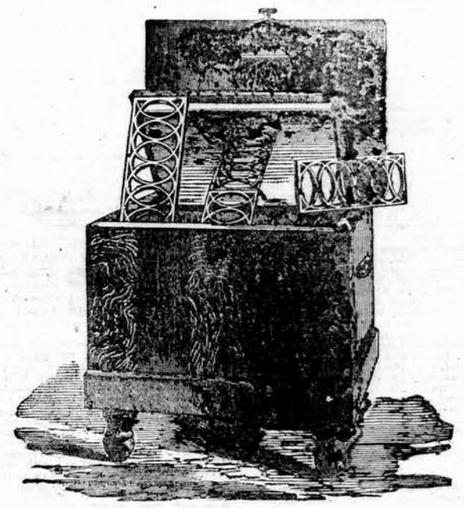
Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 175 0

Secondhand 4 lbs. Ammoniacal Ice Machine, in good order ..... ,, 200 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

Packing Cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ..... Rs. 140

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOE WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

(BREAKFAST)

COCOA.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary drink. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue its use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured [only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

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CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and quality to excellent in quality	Finest ean produce 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		32s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	25s. 6d.
Very superior	31s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	35s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 25s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Chasm, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1878.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to make trial of your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WARNE."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the worst and most severe cases of long standing, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 370, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 370, Regent Street, London.

Agents—Bombay & Co., Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Hilton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the trial was a fabrication, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and to T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Monkcomen, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Ext act from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous immitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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